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## G.C. For P.O.W. Leader

London, Nov. 5.—The George Cross, which ranks equally with the Victoria Cross as Britain's highest award, has been given to Lieutenant-Commander Patrick Albert O'Leary, "President" of Dachau concentration camp and commander of the underground organisation "Pat", it was announced tonight.

Commander O'Leary was captured by the French police during naval operations in April, 1941, and after escaping was helped by the organisation later known as "Pat".

Though offered a safe passage to Gibraltar, he chose to remain and help his helpers. When a few months later the head of the organisation was arrested, Commander O'Leary took command and in two years arranged for the escape of more than 600 British and Americans, almost half of whom he conducted to safety himself.

He was then captured by the Gestapo after being betrayed by a temporary helper and though tortured relentlessly gave nothing away.

He was eventually taken to Dachau concentration camp where he organised an underground movement of passive resistance to the Germans. On liberation, he was elected "President" of the camp.—Reuter.

## What The ATS Want

London, Nov. 5.—A.T.S. entrance examinations are more difficult now than they were during the war.

This, states the War Office, is one of the reasons while only 11,000 of the 21,000 women who volunteered for service between V-J Day and last September have been accepted. But the army is still looking for the right sort of girl.

"She must be between 17½ and 35 years old and have a high standard of intelligence," said a War Office spokesman.

"Volunteers are needed for clerical and signal trades and they may be assured of good living conditions, interesting work and an opportunity of serving overseas if they so wish."—Reuter.

Bewliven, Connecticut, Nov. 6. Joseph T. Jones, former Labour Commissioner and Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, has conceded the election to his Republican rival, three times Governor, Raymond Baldwin.—Associated Press.

## White Russia Attack On "Hospitality"

White Russia, in a sharp attack on official American hospitality, today asked the United Nations to consider a European site for its permanent or temporary headquarters, and in particular mentioned the old League of Nations Headquarters in Geneva.

The White Russian proposal filed with Secretary General Trygve Lie, mentioned the difficulties of housing and office accommodation in the New York area, the shortage of transportation, troubles encountered in maintaining liaison and the high cost of maintaining Headquarters in New York.

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# AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE "HAD ENOUGH"

## Republican Domination Of The House Of Representatives Majority In The Senate, Too?

New York, Nov. 6. The American people had apparently "had enough." Reacting to this Republican slogan yesterday, they swept the opposition Republican Party into a dominant majority in the House of Representatives while the Republicans themselves claimed to have won sufficient seats to outnumber the Democrats in the Senate too.

An all-round Republican victory of land-slide proportions seems early today to be assured. Though returns are yet far from complete and will not be in for many hours, all evidence is that President Truman and the party he inherited from the late President Roosevelt have been swept from power in Congress by popular will, equalled in power only by the massive vote that catapulted the late President and his "New Deal" to leadership fourteen years ago.

The most spectacular gain was scored by Mr. Thomas E. Dewey, who has been re-elected to the New York governorship by a record half-million majority. Now once again in the lead for the Republican presidential candidacy in 1948, Mr. Dewey (who President Roosevelt defeated two years ago) has set the keynote for the United States leading political party for the next two years, and perhaps for at least four years after that—by declaring triumphantly:—

"The people have shown that they want a Government that will serve the people without trying to become their masters. In this election our people have made the choice between two different kinds of Government involving two different philosophies."

### Defeat For Moscow?

The Republican campaign manager, Mr. Carroll Reece, bluntly called the victory a "defeat for the dictators of the Moscow radio" while Congressman Joseph Martin, who will be the Speaker of the House when Congress reconvenes next January, pledged: "We accept the responsibility the American people have by their mandate placed in our hands."

The Republicans appear to have gained considerable dominance in the governorships of the nation's 48 states. The latest returns show eleven Republicans elected and six Democrats (a new gain of one for the Republicans). Ten Republicans are leading in other singular contests against seven

similar imminent Democratic victories.

The Republicans have definitely won 12 Senate seats—six formerly Democratic—while the Democrats have been re-elected to eight. In sixteen other contests the Republicans are leading in ten.

One hundred and six Republicans and 138 Democrats have been elected definitely to Congress. Predictions that the House will be Republican are based on the fact that the Republicans are ahead in most of the 191 undecided contests.

### Startling Results

Following Governor Dewey's triumph in New York, former UNRRA Director-General, Mr. Herbert Lehmann, who was Democratic candidate for the Senate seat for New York State, conceded a defeat to a virtually unknown Republican, Mr. Irving Ives.

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

## COUSENS RELEASED

Sydney, Nov. 6. The Attorney-General for New South Wales announced in Sydney today that the Crown had decided to take no further proceedings against Major Charles Hughes Cousens, Poona-born Sandhurst man, accused of treason by broadcasting for the Japanese. This is interpreted as freeing Major Cousens and releasing him from his bail.—Reuter.

## Indian Communal Rioting

Bombay, Nov. 5.

One hundred and fifty people, including one police official, were reported killed in a communal riot in the village of Telhara, in the Patna district, on Sunday, according to an official statement. Six constables are missing.

Twenty-five deaths are reported from nine villages in the same area.

More troops have arrived in Bihar Province and are moving into position in the riot affected areas, according to the Chief Secretary of the Bihar Government.

At Patna, steam launches with Bren guns and powerful searchlights patrolled the

## Chinese Press Strike

An eleventh hour refusal on the part of printers employed by the "Sing Po" to resume work upset all previous arrangements and none of the regular Chinese newspapers appeared on the streets yesterday.

The "China Mail" was informed that some of the leading Chinese newspapers had already been printed and were in fact stacked up ready for the morning delivery when the order to call in all copies came through.

Up to a late hour last night, no settlement of the dispute had been reached and it was reliably stated that there would be no papers this morning, as printers had been asked to leave the premises of their employers.

In consequence of the absence of Chinese newspapers, Chinese tea-houses have been deserted earlier than usual, as those members of the Chinese community who usually pay an early visit to a tea house and spend the time of the day poring over their favourite daily while sipping tea, have found no further interest in staying behind longer than necessary.

Gangster to prevent the entry of trouble-makers.

Meanwhile, the Moslem festival of Bak Id passed off peacefully in Bombay up to midday, although by then the police had opened fired twice in stone-throwing incidents, the Bombay Government reported. No casualties resulted from the firing.

The night curfew in the areas of Bombay affected by communal rioting has been extended for one week from tomorrow, it was officially announced.—Reuter.

# STAFFORD CRIPPS AND PREFERENCES

## TROOPS OVERSEAS

London, Nov. 6. A tour of inspection of camps and stations of British troops overseas is to be made by Mr. Freeman, Financial Secretary of the War Office, beginning this month. He will be away for six or seven weeks, taking the closest interest in the living and service conditions of the men, Mr. Bellenger, the War Secretary, told the House of Commons today.—Reuter.

## Home For The UNO

Lausanne, Nov. 6. The Steering Committee of the United Nations Assembly today approved the United States proposal to widen the permanent headquarters site question, to include the consideration of New York City and San Francisco.

It rejected Europe as a possible future home, despite the pointed Soviet warning that Europe would be considered anyway in a later debate.

After debating the Ukraine proposal to include Europe, the 14-man committee voted it down.

Andrei Gromyko told the committee that Europe would be discussed in the plenary debate, regardless of what the committee did.—Associated Press.

London, Nov. 6. Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, reiterated yesterday that Britain is in "full agreement" with American proposals for the expansion of world trade but unwilling to surrender imperial preferences without adequate compensation.

"The value of the preferences accorded and enjoyed by this country is not underrated," Sir Stafford wrote in a letter to the National Union of Manufacturers, "and these preferences will be contracted only as part of a general settlement which will be advantageous to this country."

Interpreting Sir Stafford's statement, a Board of Trade spokesman, attached to the preparatory conference for the International Trade Organization, said that apparently he was referring to the likelihood of further cuts in preferential duty rates accompanying general duty rate reductions.

Sir Stafford's letter, replying to representations from the manufacturers protesting against the abandonment of preferences, pointed to the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee's announcement that there was no question of unilateral surrender of preferences but that, on the contrary, there must be adequate compensation for all the parties affected.

Government's View  
"It is the view of the Government," Sir Stafford wrote, "that some such general settlement must be sought and, as stated in the joint statement appended to the United States proposals, the Government is in full agreement on all important points in these proposals and accepts them as a basis for international discussion."

"It will, in common with the United States Government, use its best endeavours to bring such discussions to a successful conclusion, in the light of the views expressed by other countries."—Associated Press.

## Escape Port Detected

Paris, Nov. 5. Britain has drawn the attention of the French Government to conditions at La Ciotat, a village 25 miles east of Marseilles, reported to be an "escape port" for illegal immigrants to Palestine.

A large UNRRA displaced persons' camp is near the village and the inmates include Jews known to want to go to Palestine. American lorries supplied to the camp by UNRRA have been, it is reported, used to convey Jews from the camp to the seashore for embarkation for Palestine.

In an effort to stop this, Britain has suggested that the camp might be moved farther from the sea. The French Government has not yet replied.—Reuter.

## Foreign Policy Of De Gaulle

Paris, Nov. 6. A close friend of General Charles de Gaulle said at a Gaullist Union rally today that his "Party's" foreign policy was based on "an alliance with America in order to contain the menacing Russian imperialism."

He was Rene Capitant, Education Minister during de Gaulle's presidency.

M. Capitant said that such an alliance should aim to "guarantee to all the small nations the conditions of their independence and their free development."

He described the United States as "the only industrial nation capable of helping us and without whom we will be condemned to living in penury."

His speech, in anticipation of the French election next Sunday, was one of the clearest pro-American and anti-Russian statements of any French politician since the liberation. Most observers agreed that it reflected de Gaulle's increasing abandonment of the foreign policy he pursued when he was President of the Interim Government.

General de Gaulle has himself taken an anti-Communist stand in the campaign which will culminate on Sunday.

Capitant's statement, most observers agreed, reflected de Gaulle's increasing abandonment of a position of strict neutrality between the East and West, which was the cornerstone of his foreign policy when President of the Interim Government.

But Capitant's position is not shared by France's big three Parties, all of which hold that France should play the role of conciliator or arbitrator in East-West debates in international conferences. Capitant's speech received a cool reception at his Party's rally.

The French press, meanwhile, continued to give bigger headlines to the American election news than to the campaign for next Sunday's balloting and the Socialists revealed alarm over the voters' evident indifference to the campaign.—Associated Press.

## Police Station Incident

An incident at No. 2 Police Station nearly four months ago, when a Chinese Major demanded the release of a prisoner—resulting in the detention of the major for two weeks—was disclosed by Inspector F. A. Ewens when testifying before Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday in the resumed hearing of the trial of four Chinese on charges of the kidnapping and forcible detention of prominent Chinese tea merchant.

Inspector Ewens said that after the arrest of the four accused by Commandos along the border in the New Territories on July 10, all the accused were handed over to and detained at No. 2 Police Station. At 4 p.m. on July 11, two Chinese in military uniform visited the station. One of them, Major Chiu-Wel-hon, demanded the release of Li Kwok-ying on the ground that he was an Army officer.

Major Chiu's demand was rejected, witness said, the matter was forwarded to the H.Q. Land Forces.

At 10 a.m. the following day, two sergeants of the Chinese Gendarmerie came to the station and interviewed Li, after which the Chinese Gendarmes denied that Li was an Army officer.

Twenty minutes later, Inspector Ewens continued, Major Chiu again visited the station and, on being informed that the Chinese Gendarmes had disclaimed Li as an Army officer, said that he himself was an Army major and was not a major in the Chinese Gendarmes.

Inspector Ewens said Major Chiu was detained for two weeks until the two Chinese Gendarmes came to remove him from the police station.

## Court Martial Review

London, Nov. 5. The terms of reference of the committee which is to inquire into the British court martial system were announced today in Parliament as follows:

To bring under review, in the light of experience during the late war and of the composition of the Army and the Royal Air Force, the recommendations of the Army and Royal Air Force Courts Martial Committee 1938, with special reference to the question whether it is desirable to provide any and if so what form of appeal from the findings and sentences of a court martial;

To investigate the power of the courts martial, in relation to their commanding officers, to award punishment and the nature and scale of such punishment and to make recommendations upon these and kindred matters.

The War Minister, Captain Frederick Bellenger, who announced this, added that the committee would consist of Mr. Justice Lewis (chairman), Mr. T. Donovan (Labour member), Mr. John Maude (Cons.), Mr. Raymond Blackburn (Lab.), Lieutenant Colonel Thorpe (Cons.), Sir Theobald Mathew, Director of Public Prosecutions, Major-General Viscount Bridgeman and a retired senior Royal Air Force officer.—Reuter.

## UNFRIENDLY

Tientsin, Nov. 6. A dispatch from Mukden to the Catholic newspaper "Social Welfare" credits two Soviet officials of the Chinese Changchun railway administration with the statement that the impending withdrawal of Soviet members of the railway staff was ordered because of the "unfriendliness of the Chinese people."

The dispatch also credited them as saying that 39 out of 370 Soviet staff members of the railway "either were missing or taken prisoner" and that the Chinese Government would be held responsible for loss or damage to official and private property belonging to the Soviet employees.

Chinese sources here alleged that ships to repatriate the Soviet railway employees were due in Tientsin from Vladivostok within the next few days.—Associated Press.

Athens, Nov. 6. Post, telegraph and telephone services all over Greece were at a standstill today through a 24 hour strike of some 75,000 Greek civil servants demanding increased wages.—Reuter.

## Monfalcone Strike

Monfalcone, Italy, Nov. 6. More than 8,000 workers of the Monfalcone shipyards and chemical factory went on strike yesterday as a protest against alleged mistreatment of workers by Venezia Giulia police.

Two deputations of workers went to see the head of the Monfalcone military government, Major Kilson Harris and brought specific complaints against the police. They said that after a recent attack on a Monfalcone police station with a German anti-tank gun, several workers were arrested and allegedly beaten up by the police. Another protest was in connection with the attack with hand grenades and rifle fire on a special train carrying Italians back to Trieste from Armistice Day ceremonies Monday at the War Memorial at Redipuglia.

The workers said the police on the train—who arrested seven persons for the attack—shot at workers who were doing restoration work along the railroad line and that these workers were arrested. They demanded their release.

Major Harris said that the incidents were under investigation.

## B.O.A.C. PLANE RETURNS

About an hour after the B.O.A.C. take-off from Kai Tak yesterday morning, one of the engines of the flying-boat "Hawkesbury," operating the Dragon Service from Hongkong to the United Kingdom, blew a cylinder head.

The engine was immediately switched off and the aircraft returned to Hong Kong on three engines. No other damage was suffered by the aircraft, which landed safely at Kai Tak at midday.

As a result of the accident, an official statement disclosed, some of the passengers gained the impression that one of the blades came off. Actually what happened was that during the return journey the propeller of the damaged engine was feathered, a normal safety precaution on all modern aircraft.

Feathering avoids excessive vibration caused by the propeller turning, the engine when it is out of action, which happens if the blades are not feathered. When the propeller blades are fully feathered only the knife-like edges face outwards, making it difficult to see the propeller from the cabin.

All of the aircraft used by B.O.A.C. on the Dragon Service are four-engined Hythe class flying-boats, and they are capable of taking off and landing safely, as well as maintaining height in the air when fully loaded, on any three out of the four engines. Actually they can continue flying or land on only two engines.

The B.O.A.C. flying-boat from the United Kingdom arrived at Kai Tak yesterday afternoon according to schedule.

## Holland's Request

London, Nov. 5. Holland's request for rectification of the Dutch-German frontier put forward in formal notes to the Big Four powers last evening is certain to receive sympathetic consideration from the British Government, a British Foreign Office spokesman stated.

Reliable sources here indicate that Dutch economic claims against Germany, on which the proposals for frontier rectification are based, are generally considered justified, in British official quarters, as a form of reparation for the damage and loss sustained by Holland in the war.

A suggestion that the Dutch Government should supply Britain and other powers occupying Germany with a detailed statement of its frontier claims, is understood to have emerged during discussions which took place at Chequers (the country home of the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee) last spring, between the British and Dutch Ministers, about the future of Indonesia.

Ever since the liberation the whole issue of frontier rectification has proved highly controversial in Holland where many people have feared the introduction of a permanent German minority.—Reuter.

## THE WEATHER

The anticyclone over China continues to move eastwards, pressure now being highest over the Gulf of Pechili. Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the E. of Japan. A shallow depression covers S.W. China and pressure is low generally over the Southern regions.

At 0600 GMT, the depression or typhoon was situated about 250 miles ENE of Manila, moving N or NE at 5 to 10 knots and appears to be recurring north-eastwards.

Today's forecast:—Moderate or fresh winds; light to fine at first, becoming cloudy.

Yesterday's weather:—  
Maximum: 81.2 deg. Fah.  
Minimum: 74.6 deg. Fah.  
Rel. Max. Humidity: 85%  
Sunshine: 10.6 hours.  
Rainfall: Nil.



# INDIAN WATCHMEN GET FOUR YEARS' HARD LABOUR

## Smallpox Increase

The incidence of smallpox continues to rise, and is the worst known in Hong Kong for many years.

During the week ended November 2, some 93 cases were reported, and 69 deaths from the disease were recorded. Of the new cases, 40 were established as local in origin, one was imported and the origin of the remainder was undetermined.

There was no cholera, only two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, eight of dysentery and three of typhoid.

Total of births registered during the week was 961 and of deaths 319.

## They Had Smallpox

In Fong, of No. 95, Second Street, second floor, was summoned before Mr. P. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for failing to report to the Medical Department that his wife, Chik Kwai, was suffering from smallpox at the above premises on Sept. 27.

Defendant told the Court that he was a newcomer to the Colony and did not know the regulations.

A fine of \$25 was imposed. Man Shik, of No. 81, Second Street, second floor, was fined \$25 for a similar offence. Defendant said he was away in the New Territories, and did not know that his wife had the disease.

Tsui Sim, No. 4, Second Street, first floor, was fined \$25 for failing to report that his son was suffering from smallpox.

Chan Wing, of No. 9, Un Fuk Lane, first floor, was similarly fined.

## Nitric Acid ---No Permit

A fine of \$1,000 was imposed by Mr. P. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday on Yau Shing, of No. 42, Hing Lung Street, ground floor, for being in possession of 3078 pounds of nitric acid without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. W. M. Smith, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, who prosecuted, said that he warned defendant prior to the summons. He visited defendant's premises on October 3, 15 days after the first warning, and there were still 900 pounds of nitric acid in the shop.

Tung Shui, of No. 26, Tung Man Street, ground floor, was fined \$250 for possession of 1140 pounds of nitric acid and 2306 pounds of sulphuric acid.

A fine of \$250 was imposed on Lam Tsap-sun, of No. 28, Tung Man Street, ground floor, for possession of 16,000 pounds of calcium carbide without a licence, and a store not approved by the Licensing Authority.

## Film Review

It is a pity to see Edward G. Robinson in a part to which even his great ability cannot infuse reality: this is unfortunately the case at the "Queen's" in "Tampico," in which he struggles valiantly in the role of a sea captain, torn between the two loves of patriotism and a wife whom he too easily doubts. As the wife, Lynn Bari has pleasant voice, and is more than pleasing to look at, but she appears to be rather amused at the whole thing—though perhaps that is due to her promotion to the "respectable" rather than to the "other" woman. Victor McLaglen, too, usually noted for his playing of tough, sentimental types, is extremely uncomfortable in the part of best friend-turned-foe. The fact that this picture was made in wartime with a semi-propaganda purpose is probably the reason why the uneasiness on the part of the players seems to transmit itself to the audience. The use of models is very noticeable, which adds to the sense of unreality pervading the whole film, though the scene in which a tanker is torpedoed and blows up is at least spectacular.

Local estate agent under \$9,500 was left by Mrs. Annie, of No. 1, Seaview Road, who had been charged with criminal libel, but the court upheld the verdict. The court also ordered that the defendant should pay the costs of the action.

The Shanghai High Court today dismissed the appeal of the United Press manager, Walter Bland, whom the German had charged with criminal libel, but the court upheld the verdict. The court also ordered that the defendant should pay the costs of the action.

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Two former Indian watchmen of the Hong Kong Rope Factory, Ghamand Singh (alias Man Singh) and Jass Singh were convicted under the 1940 Defence Regulations and sentenced to four years' hard labour each by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. The sentence is to date from the day of their arrest.

They were found guilty of betraying to the Japanese on June 16, 1945, the fact that So Shu-kuen was giving aid and refuge to Jehu Fenton Balch, a member of the U.S. Army Air Force.

After a 30-minute retirement, the jury returned with a unanimous verdict of guilty on both accused but added a rider that there was a possibility that they may have not realised their obligations as protected persons.

In view of the jury's rider, Mr. M. A. da Silva, who conducted the Crown case, quoted the 1916 case, *Rek v. Albert Wright*, which, he said, made it clear to the general public the loyalty and obligations any person residing in the King's territory owed to the Crown.

After sentencing accused, Mr. Justice Williams called up members of So Shu-kuen's family and paid tribute to the gallant effort that So played in rescuing and giving refuge to the American airman. "It is pity that So died," observed his Lordship, "and that the American airman was not saved."

**New Evidence**  
On resumption of the hearing yesterday morning, Mr. Silva disclosed that he had just seen some additional evidence which might be adduced material in favour of one of the accused.

Mr. A. P. Rajah, defending, made an application for adjournment until the November Sessions in order to locate and procure two Japanese (Glosswa and Watanabe) and the American airman to give evidence. Mr. Rajah pointed out that he made the application in the interests of justice and particularly in the interests of the accused.

The application was, however, rejected by His Lordship, who pointed out that the case had gone far. There was the possibility of difficulty in tracing the two Japanese witnesses and the American airman's evidence might not throw any new light on the case.

**Mr. Rajah's Protest**  
"In view of Your Lordship's ruling," Mr. Rajah said, "I must ask to be excused from further attendance in this case. Meanwhile, I shall advise my clients not to cross-examine any witness and not to give their evidence."

His Lordship said he would excuse Mr. Rajah if he wished to retire at this stage. He pointed out that whatever Mr. Rajah might advise his clients it was purely on his own account.

Mr. Rajah said: "I hope my application will not be regarded as disrespectful on my part. I have been receiving all courtesies from the Court."

After Mr. Silva had made it known that the Crown did not wish to produce the additional evidence, Mr. Rajah left the Court.

**Execution Evidence**  
The Crown called three further witnesses.

Wong Chio, cook employed at Aberdeen Police Station during the war, said that one morning in February, 1945, he saw Hung Wa, driver, take three Japanese and a Chinese prisoner in a car out of the station. The Japanese were armed with two rifles and one sword and were carrying with them one pick axe and one shovel.

Hung Wa, driver, said he took three Japanese and the Chinese prisoner to Wong Chuk Hang. The Japanese returned 30 minutes later, but the prisoner did not come back.

So Shuen said he was elder brother of So Shu-kuen who was arrested on Jan. 16, 1945, by the Japanese. "One morning in February," witness added, "while he was in front of Aberdeen Police Station, he saw his younger brother put into the car by three Japanese."

When the Crown closed its case, accused both said that they did not wish to say anything in their defence.

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## Deported For Ten Years

The following official statement was issued by a Government spokesman yesterday:

"On October 18th, the Governor-in-Council ordered Deportation for a period of 10 years of Cheung Chan-ming."

It was established that Cheung Chan-ming acted as a broker on behalf of an organised gang, working with the connivance and active assistance of Government servants in the sale of Export Permits. In this particular case a sum of \$2,000 was demanded and received for the "purchase" of a Permit authorising the Export of 25,000 yards cotton piece goods purporting to be of China manufacture.

"The irregularities brought to light are being actively investigated and will in due course lead to further developments."

It is officially notified that Monday next, November 11, will be observed in Hong Kong as a general holiday in accordance with the Holidays Ordinance.

**Readers' Letters**  
**The Unemployed**  
Sir,—About the effort of the Chinese anti-official members of the Legislative Council to ask unemployed people to return home, I would say that it will be of very little use. The persons that are to be persuaded to go home are the ones that we do not mind staying; but the ones that cannot be persuaded to go are the ones that we want to go.

It is not employment, but the person's attachment which counts. An unemployed person is not necessarily bad. But bad persons can be cloaked under employment. What we care about is less bad persons in our midst.

Our problem is either stern restriction of immigration, or purge of the existing population, or both.

Ex-magistrate Mr. Kwan said that there must be someone behind the crimes, can you get him out by voluntary repatriation? Even the Chief Justice felt that capital punishment might be demanded. This only will cut down the number of underlings, the arch-criminal can still support his henchmen. Of course the boss will give the henchmen employment; then what good will be repatriation?

As was mentioned in letters of some of your readers, the leniency the clemency and the red-tapes are nothing but encouragement in the eyes of the professional criminals.

Our race has been renowned for its most ethical and moral, but today we have become the reverse. Why? We are so clever that we always can find loopholes in laws, and take advantages of everything that comes our way; never miss. Such as the tenants taking sums as "shoe-money" etc., etc.

Another point is the tolerance of collaborators. In the interior, the Hon-garns bow their heads or hide themselves. Here they emerge triumphant. They enjoy their ill-gotten wealth display their aggressiveness openly. These Hon-garns can always wiggle into favour again; they are so clever that the generosity of the public may even take them into their trust again. It is this sort of unfairness that those who suffered through the war are complaining; some even say that they would become collaborators if there be another war.

In the editorial of the *Wa Kwei Yat Po* the other day, the old sagacious motto "stern measures for days of disorder" are necessary was quoted. How can we tolerate the Hon-garns? How can we let them oppress us again? Why cannot we stop them from wiggling into power?

K. T. CHAN.

**Hawker Case**  
Sir,—I was amazed to read the letter by "Aleo From Canton" in which he dismissed the Hawker Incident as a trifling matter and one with which the British authorities have already shown enough concern.

Perhaps in China today a scold with the police in which an unarmed civilian is killed is looked upon as a "trifling." But this is a British Colony and everyone in it must enjoy that justice for which Britain is renowned. I do not know the rights and wrongs of the incident and if I did it would not be proper to comment upon them as the case is now before the higher courts. But it is obvious that the fullest publicity is needed the fullest publicity.

If some of the younger elements of Yum-tai had not seen fit to

make this an excuse for hooliganism the incident might have passed off almost unnoticed. I can well imagine what an outcry such an occurrence would have caused in England. Three years ago, when the war was at its height, two small boys had been bunched after what then seemed to be a miscarriage of justice, and again when a soldier died in a Detention Barracks after brutal treatment, almost relegated the war to the middle pages of the British press. And properly so.

These are but two examples of how we in England keep an eye on our judicial system and insist on what has been described as the "inalienable rights of man to fair play." I do not doubt that the authorities in Hong Kong are equally keen on this but it certainly seems by such letters as I have mentioned, that the majority of the other residents do not care one iota what happens to the less fortunate members of the community.

M. H. MORRIS.

**The Films**  
Sir,—As an Englishman, please may I say how profoundly I agree with every word that "Yank" writes. It is indeed high time that this "adolescent controversy" was brought to a stop by a firm "This correspondence must now cease" from you. Also, I hope that this letter will make some amends to "Yank" for the "every sort of rudeness and conceit" towards him, of which he writes with such admirable restraint. Some of us deplore this attitude just as much as he does, and I am certainly one.

SNOWEE.

**NEW ENGLANDER.**  
Sir,—In his first two paragraphs, YANK has said what I have wanted to say for some time. I too cannot understand why British subjects like so much to ridicule and belittle Americans. Is it British pride or snobishness?

NEW ENGLANDER.

Sir,—Being a Yank myself, I should like to suggest that it is just such attitudes as those expressed by "Yank" in today's paper which lead to unnecessary misunderstanding and friction between the world's great English-speaking nations. I've no doubt that if the same Englishmen who, according to your correspondent, presumably flaunt the superiority of their nations' products, found themselves in San Francisco, or Dallas, or Chicago, they would be subject to exactly the same type of propaganda. We Americans, I am sure, cannot claim immunity from a certain amount of boastfulness when it comes to showing off our great country and its products. I believe that it is our right and privilege to feel great pride in every inch of those forty-eight states, but I also believe that every American should admit that every Britisher has just as much right to an equal amount of pride in his every country-lane, hedge-row and vast manufacturing area.

It seems to me that even in Hong Kong we Yanks can hold our own in a friendly spirit, teasing and making "cutting" remarks. Such a friendly spirit of give and take should

## MORPHIA STOLEN

Morphia tablets and a drug in small tubes were stolen from an ambulance in the Kowloon City district on Tuesday.

Officers of the public are warned that these are dangerous and that if such drugs are offered for sale, the fact should be immediately reported to the police.

## TIFFIN FOR 70 CENTS

A really worthwhile tiffin for 70 cents is being provided office workers by the newly re-organized Peppole's Canteen located in the Government Malaria Bureau in Des Voeux Road Central just by the side of the Supreme Court.

The catering arrangements for the Canteen have been taken over by the Asia-Company since Monday last. When interviewed by the "China Mail" yesterday, Mr. K. P. Hall stated that on an average 500 customers have been served each day.

A number of European customers were seen having their tiffin at the Canteen yesterday. A room is also provided for the convenience of womenfolk who do not care to sit in the main hall.

The meal provided yesterday would have cost anything from \$2 upwards in any of the local Chinese restaurants. Apart from a large plate of rice and meat, customers are provided with a bowl of vegetable soup and plain tea without extra charge.

For the benefit of regular customers, books containing 12 tickets costing \$8 have been issued. Purchase of these books not only means a saving of 40 cents, but also obviates the necessity of having to queue up for a ticket.

Improving on the previous system in force, arrangements have been made for customers to be served at their table instead of having to line up to receive their own tiffin at the cook-house window.

A branch Canteen was opened in Wanchai recently at the junction of Johnston and Thomas Roads. Patronage at this Canteen has not been very promising so far, but steps are being taken to improve the Canteen and make it more attractive to customers.

**PLENTY OF WOOL**  
Despite repeated Government assurances that there is plenty of wool available for distribution, certain members of the Chinese public would appear to be a bit dubious about these assurances and are making certain that they will not be left out in the cold in more than one sense.

From about seven o'clock onwards last night, a steady stream of Chinese men and women began taking up places in the lane between Exchange Building and Windsor House because today is another Wool Ration day. The majority brought blankets and mats along, but many were just content to spread a newspaper on the ground and curl up and sleep.

lead to greater understanding, and I for one am grateful for this opportunity to live amongst British people, to learn to know them and to take part in their good-natured fun. I should like to take this opportunity to thank all my British friends for the royal welcome with which I have been received amongst them. I shall carry back with me the memory and the story of their graciousness and will spread it far and wide wherever I may go. Only thus can we each contribute our share, no matter how small, to the building of a world of peace.

**"ONE WORLD."**  
**The Repats**  
Sir,—With reference to your report concerning the Chinese miners in today's *China Mail*, I am to inform you that I am genuinely surprised to read that I have been mis-quoted as saying:

"I think the repatriates will be ready to move from Hong Kong when hunger really gets a grip on them. I hope so."

This quotation is absolutely incorrect. All I mentioned was that the repatriates will be unable to move from Hong Kong when hunger really gets a grip of them."

P. N. SIU.

## Burned With Lit Westward Fag Ends

Evidence of how he was tortured, burned with lighted cigarette ends and struck with sticks during his detention in the Japanese Gendarmerie at Tai-po, was given by Shum Kun-kaio, 17, courier for the East River Column guerrillas, against Li Kun-yau, 33, pointsman of the K.C.R., when Lower Court proceedings were heard before Mr. E. N. Sainsbury at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Li was charged on 14 counts under the Defence Regulations, involving the arrests of various persons alleged to be guerrillas and taking part in the tortures and interrogations of these persons between November and December, 1944.

Mr. R. S. Smith, Assistant Crown Solicitor, assisted by Sub-Inspector Lowe, of the Special Branch, conducted the prosecution.

The first witness for the Crown was Yu Wo, 35, former schoolmaster of the accused, who stated that during the Japanese occupation in 1944, he was approached by accused to introduce him to business in smuggling. Accused threatened that he would be arrested if he failed to advise him (accused) on the smuggling business.

**Guerilla Courier**  
Cheung Chung-man, 23, in evidence, stated that between November and December, 1944, he was approached by members of the guerrilla force of the East River Column to organize an anti-Japanese corps in the Tai-po district. After the corps was formed, a courier for the guerrillas was caught by the Japanese. Later, accused came to Nam Chai Village, and arrested various persons.

The courier, Shum Kun-kaio, 17, in evidence said that during a mission to Tai-po on December 25, 1944, he was arrested by accused and a party of Japanese Gendarmes. During his detention, he was given the water-torture between periods of about a month. He was also subjected to these tortures and interrogations. On one occasion, he was burned with lighted cigarette ends, which were applied between his ears. He was also struck with a stick by the accused on numerous occasions.

After further evidence, the case was adjourned until this morning.

**CNRRA Rice Theft Case**  
The remaining three defendants in the CNRRA Rice Case were found guilty and sentenced each to three months' hard labour in Kowloon Court yesterday for aiding and abetting in the robbery of 4,000 bags of CNRRA rice from a junk in Yau-mat Typhoon Shelter.

Hearing of the case, to which there were originally 35 defendants, commenced on Sept. 17, the three named yesterday.

Two left the Court free men as sentences dated from their original arrest.

A submission by Mr. Leo d'Almada de Castro (who with Mr. Brook Bernacchi conducted the prosecution on behalf of CNRRA) that a farcical conviction having been registered the rice recovered by the CNRRA was disposed of by the Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Latimer, who said that he thought there was so much legal argument involved that an action for recovery should go through civil court proceedings.

Mr. Leo d'Almada de Castro said that civil court proceedings could not be taken (with the Supreme Court calendar full) until the middle of January when CNRRA would probably recover hundreds of barrels.

Mr. Latimer then suggested that an arrangement could perhaps be reached out of court for return of the rice and that should that prove impossible, he would hear further submissions on Monday, Nov. 18.

**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES**  
Two prominent officials of the Chinese Government arrived in Hong Kong by air from England yesterday afternoon on the BOAC "Dragon" service. They are Mr. Hsiao Tcheng-min, adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and Dr. Ku Yeh-shan, Vice-Minister of Education, who are on their way back to Nanking after a short visit to England. They will leave Kowloon for Shanghai on Monday. At Kai Tak airport yesterday they were met by Mr. P. N. Siu, representative of the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hong Kong.

The Pacific Far East Line informs us that they have substituted the s/s "Luxemburg Victory" for the s/s "Luxemburg Victory" in order to accommodate bulk oil shippers. The s/s "Luxemburg Victory" has special cargo oil tanks available and will load at Hong Kong on November 11, to sail direct to San Francisco and Los Angeles. The United States Lines Co. are general agents for the Pacific Far East Line and have recently opened an office at 314 Queen's Building.

**UNSURVEYED MOTOR BOAT**  
For operating an unsurveyed motor boat for hire, Chau Tsang, owner of the motor boat "Fai Lee" was fined \$50 or 14 days by Comdr. Ryder, in the Marine Court yesterday.

Chau's plea that he was merely taking the boat for a trial run after overhaul was not accepted. The Magistrate remarking there were too many of these cases.

A German youth, Axel Steinhoff, 17, was remanded 24 hours in police custody when he appeared before the Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Latimer, at Kowloon Court yesterday on a charge of having stored away on the s/s "Fong" at Saigon on Nov. 5.

**Landing Rights**  
Operation of these routes will begin after landing rights are obtained by the U.S. Government. Pan-American then plan to provide regular services to Manila, Tokyo, Shanghai, the Canton-Hongkong area, Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Bangkok, Rangoon and Calcutta.

At Canton, Pan-American officials will investigate equipment and personnel in the area and then decide what is needed from the United States. Among them are representatives of every department of transportation including meteorology, communications, traffic, supplies passenger service and public health.

**Unlawful Possession**  
For unlawful possession of four brand new motor cars valued at \$1,000, Chan Kwok was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. H. K. Sheldon, K.C., at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Defendant said the motor tyres to a shop in Wanchai. They were discovered to be stolen from Lam Wing Kui, who had reported the theft to the Police.

Detective Sub-Inspector Mishchenko prosecuted.

A Tramway Company employee, Cheung Loi, who was charged with the manslaughter of Yeung Yuk-mun in King's Road, was acquitted by Mr. H. K. Sheldon, K.C., at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when the magistrate held that there was no case to answer.

Mr. A. S. Comber was for the defence.

**RADIO**  
ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 645 kilocycles and from 1230 to 1.15 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.62 megacycles.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.  
12.42 p.m.—"Remembrance of the Stars."  
12.47 p.m.—"Hurry Hurry" "Place-Place"  
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather, Report, and Announcements.  
1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.  
1.15 p.m.—Light, Open Vocal Group.  
1.20 p.m.—Glassmerry Scores and Halls.  
H.K.T.  
2.00 p.m.—News, Weather, Report, and Announcements.  
2.30 p.m.—Classical Music.  
2.40 p.m.—The Six Swingers & the Dots.  
2.50 p.m.—"Picked up at Random."  
3.00 p.m.—Variety.  
3.30 p.m.—Studio Betty Brown at the Piano.  
3.45 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.  
4.00 p.m.—London Relay News.  
4.15 p.m.—Merry Songs and Musical Games.  
4.30 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.  
4.45 p.m.—"Hurry Hurry" "Place-Place"  
5.00 p.m.—News, Weather, Report, and Announcements.  
5.15 p.m.—Light, Open Vocal Group.  
5.20 p.m.—Glassmerry Scores and Halls.  
H.K.T.  
6.00 p.m.—Classical Music.  
6.30 p.m.—The Six Swingers & the Dots.  
6.40 p.m.—"Picked up at Random."  
6.50 p.m.—Variety.  
7.00 p.m.—Studio Betty Brown at the Piano.  
7.15 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.  
7.30 p.m.—London Relay News.  
7.45 p.m.—Merry Songs and Musical Games.  
8.00 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.  
8.15 p.m.—"Hurry Hurry" "Place-Place"  
8.30 p.m.—News, Weather, Report, and Announcements.  
8.45 p.m.—Light, Open Vocal Group.  
9.00 p.m.—Glassmerry Scores and Halls.  
H.K.T.  
9.15 p.m.—Classical Music.  
9.30 p.m.—The Six Swingers & the Dots.  
9.40 p.m.—"Picked up at Random."  
9.50 p.m.—Variety.  
10.00 p.m.—Studio Betty Brown at the Piano.  
10.15 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.  
10.30 p.m.—London Relay News.  
10.45 p.m.—Merry Songs and Musical Games.  
11.00 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.  
11.15 p.m.—"Hurry Hurry" "Place-Place"  
11.30 p.m.—News, Weather, Report, and Announcements.  
11.45 p.m.—Light, Open Vocal Group.  
12.00 p.m.—Glassmerry Scores and Halls.  
H.K.T.

## At Kai Tak

(By Margaret Bradbury)  
The first Pan American Airways trip to Hong Kong since December 1941 was made yesterday afternoon, when the Skymaster "Westward Ho" landed at Kai Tak airport.

The aircraft is carrying top company experts of the Corporation on a 21,000 mile survey trip of air flight facilities, in preparation for the inauguration of a regular Pan American service from San Francisco to cities in the Far East.

Within the next few months, Pan American officials expect to begin commercial scheduled flights between America and cities on route to Hong Kong.

With the object of checking on maintenance and communications, the "Westward Ho" passengers left San Francisco on October 7 and made stops at Honolulu, Midway, Wake, Guam, Tokyo and Shanghai. In two days, the plane will leave for Canton and from there on its route back to San Francisco will be via Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, Singapore, Batavia and Manila.

Just over a year ago, the United States Civil Aeronautics Board granted the Pacific Alaska Division of Pan American certificates to extend its trans-Pacific routes (now ending at Manila) to Japan, China, French Indochina, Singapore, the Netherlands East Indies, Siam, Burma and India.

**Landing Rights**  
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Defendant said the motor tyres to a shop in Wanchai. They were discovered to be stolen from Lam Wing Kui, who had reported the theft to the Police.

Detective Sub-Inspector Mishchenko prosecuted.



## COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE

Nanking, Nov. 6. The "Hsin Min Pao" reports that Communist generals, after massing 10 regiments of reinforcements in the Lingsu area in North Kiangsu, are now changing from the defensive to the offensive.

Neutral observers believe there is increased guerilla activity in that area.—Associated Press.

## Money Market

Chinese National Currency gave way to selling pressure once more yesterday and fell to 90 cents for futures and \$1.14 for spot (for CN\$1,000) at closing time—a drop of 4 cents and 8 cents respectively on the previous day.

Gold, on the other hand, improved further and at \$312 a case at the opening it jumped to \$320. At the close it eased off to \$317.

U.S. dollars had buyers at \$4.40, Sterling at \$15.60, and Australian pounds at \$12.60.

Chief medium of speculation was in Piastre notes, which fluctuated very heavily. Highest and lowest rates were \$11.75 and \$12.90 respectively to 100 Piastres. There was a decided prevalence of "bulls" who consider there is a good future for these notes in view of the high official quotation in Saigon (said to be \$1,000 Hong Kong currency to 1,730 Piastres, or about six times higher than the local black market value).

Tientsin, Nov. 6. Chinese press dispatches report a cold wave at Chanchun, capital of Manchuria, with a heavy fall of snow sending the mercury down to 20 degrees below zero.—Associated Press.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES

## Outward Mails

CHRISTMAS MAIL BY SEA SERVICE TO UNITED KINGDOM.

Christmas Letter and Parcel Mails for United Kingdom will close per air "Empress of Australia" as follows:

G.P.O.

Parcels—Saturday 9/11 5 p.m. Reg.—Saturday 9/11 5 p.m. Only—Tuesday 12/11 Noon.

Kowloon C.P.O.

Parcels—Saturday 9/11 4 p.m. Reg.—Saturday 9/11 4 p.m. Only—Tuesday 12/11 11 a.m.

Postage rate (by Sea only) for Christmas Cards in open covers bearing not more than five written words is five cents.

## THURSDAY, NOV. 7

Tamkang (Kwongchowwan) (Yan Tai) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy and Foochow (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao and Peiping (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sai) 3.30 p.m.

Kongmoon (Fook Hoi) 4 p.m. Canton (Sai On) 4 p.m.

## FRIDAY, NOV. 8

Swatow and Amoy (Hong Keng) 10 a.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Pook Cheung) 11 a.m.

Shanghai (Hupoh) 2 p.m. Straits, Batavia and Macassar (Pulken) 2 p.m.

Airmail for Singapore, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, London, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 1 p.m. (Ord.) 1.30 p.m.; G.P.O. (Reg.) 1.30 p.m. (Ord.) 2 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Chungking and Kunming (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kwong Sai) 3.30 p.m. Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

## Windsors Off To New York

Southampton, Nov. 6. Dock workers at Southampton cheered the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at Southampton today as they stood on the deck of the "Queen Elizabeth" when she left for New York. The Duke walked to the starboard wing of the bridge bareheaded and acknowledged the greetings with a cheery wave of his hand.

There are 2,200 passengers aboard for the "Queen Elizabeth," second round-trip across the Atlantic as a "civilian ship." Mr. Kingsley Foster, 28-year-old Minneapolis solicitor, who stowed away on the ship on her last voyage from New York, went to Southampton with his wife and eight-month-old baby daughter in expectation that they would be able to board the liner and travel to America. They were told that no passage had been booked for them.

Mr. Charles Gutman, wealthy American whisky importer, offered to pay the Foster family fare to America. He himself is travelling in the "Queen Elizabeth," but efforts to secure a passage for Foster were unsuccessful. A Cunard official said: "The liner is full in each class and there are no last minute reservations."—Reuter.

## Cutter Blown Up

London, Nov. 5. A cutter from the British Naval trawler, "Lundy" which has been used for some days in blasting operations to clear the wreckage of the sunken Belgian steamer Frandres, blew up with her crew off Deal, soon after mid-day today.

Loss of life is feared. The Walmer lifeboats and motorboats were rushed to the spot after two loud explosions were heard, followed by smoke. The Frandres was sunk in a collision with an unknown steamer.

The rescue work is being hampered by a fog which gives him a quarter of a mile vision.—Reuter.

## CHINA TALKS

Nanking, Nov. 6. Third Party representatives yesterday continued efforts to find common ground for an agreement between the Komin-tang and the Communists, with only a week left for the meeting of the National Assembly.

Chou En-lai spent one hour explaining the Red view on the military and political situation to Third Party delegates and while he spoke, another Communist spokesman, Wang Ping-nan said: "These coming and goings in these so-called negotiations are without meaning unless they get down to fundamentals."—Associated Press.

The forthcoming wedding of Patrick Fallon, Traffic Inspector of the Hong Kong Tramways, residing at No. 16, Hart Avenue, and Miss Annie Wong, of No. 108, Des Voeux Road, Central, is announced.

Convicted the day before of unlawful possession of 9,000 rounds of 45 ammunition, a risk-shaw coolie, Ma Chan-hung, and Yeung Tik-chong, unemployed, were sentenced to 18 months' and a year with hard labour respectively by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday.

## Canton Rail Trip To Be Speeded Up

Canton, Nov. 6. With the arrival of considerable UNRRA railroad materials during the past several weeks, the running time on the Canton-Kowloon trains is likely to be further shortened from five and half hours to four hours in the very near future, according to railroad sources.

During October, various railway materials and equipment arrived here and included 18 locomotives with tenders including 16 cases of spare parts, 1,239 railway wagons, 44,946 rails, 240,723 ties (sleepers) and seven cases of steel bolts.

At the same time, CNRRA rehabilitation projects in Pan Ju, Tung Kun and Pao On counties located southeast of Canton, have proved to be of benefit to farmers, who have expressed gratification in the road and dyke repairs, irrigation, and canalisation of unused land and rehabilitation of the fishery industry as carried out in CNRRA's first and fifth operational areas.

Dr. D. Y. Lin, director of CNRRA Kwangtung Regional Office, made an inspection of the East River districts, and reports a bumper harvest in Tung Kun county and the Canton area. The highway from Taiping to Shum-chun near Hong Kong, completed by the grant of 350 tons of UNRRA flour, is humming with traffic, said Lin, who added that the 400,000 farmers there are enjoying prosperity.

## Canal Dredged

Five thousand mow of undeveloped land are now being cultivated following the dredging of a canal in Tung Kun county, while the rest of the expenses were raised by the farmers by loans from the Farmers Bank of China, declared Dr. Lin. He added that 1,500 mow of rice land in Pan Ju county are now planted after the repair of two dykes at the cost of seven and a half tons of rice, while the construction of reservoirs will triple rice production in coming years.

Dr. Lin added that 5,000 fishermen received help in the form of 50 tons of UNRRA rice which was used towards the repair of their boats and nets.—Associated Press.

## SINGAPORE SETTLEMENT?

Singapore, Nov. 5. Strong hope of a settlement of the Singapore harbour strike was expressed today by Mr. S. P. Garret, Singapore Adviser, government Trade Union Adviser, who, acting as mediator, has called a meeting for tomorrow, which will be attended by representatives of the strikers, the Labour Controller and Harbour Board.

Mr. Garret stated today that given goodwill on both sides he hoped to be able to announce a settlement tomorrow.

The strike, which enters its 13th day tomorrow, has caused considerable disruption in the unloading of ships.—Reuter.

Frankfurt, Nov. 5. The anti-Fascist parties in Berlin—the Social Democrats, Socialist Unity Party, Christian Democrats and Liberal Democrats—have asked the Allied Commandatura for an increase in the supply of electric current and for coal deliveries, according to the radio. Electric power was severely cut in Berlin yesterday through the shortage of coal and Berliners were warned that they might be reduced to one hour's electric power per day.—Reuter.

## Papal Official Attacked

Beirut, Nov. 5. Bishop Hanna Hajj, Metropolitan of Damascus, called out troops to restore order after an official, acting on behalf of the Papal Legate in Beirut had been attacked by villagers at Ashk-out, seat of the Bishop's Palace, it was learned here today.

The incident was stated to be the sequel to an order from the Vatican, removing Bishop Hajj from his See and calling him to Rome for trial. Bishop Hajj was said to have replied that he could obey only orders of the Maronite Patriarch Antioch.

The delegate of the Papal Legate visited Ashk-out to seal up the rooms of the Episcopal Palace, it was reported here, but the villagers broke in and removed the seals, and then attacked him.

The Maronites, an ancient Syrian Christian body, are one of the United Churches, which are in obedience to the See of Rome, but retain their own non-Latin liturgy. Maronite priests are permitted to marry. There are 335,000 Maronites in Lebanon.—Reuter.

## Molotov's Last-Ditch Fight

New York, Nov. 6. The Soviet Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, appears determined to wage a last ditch fight to bring the disputed Adriatic port of Trieste into the Eastern European bloc.

This became apparent as the four-power Foreign Ministers held their second session behind guarded doors on the 37th floor of a New York hotel, to settle the final peace for Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. The Trieste issue is the biggest facing the Foreign Ministers. Conference sources believed that if the Trieste issue can be solved, other problems can be settled rapidly.—Associated Press.

## STOCKHOLM KNOWS ALL ABOUT KNEES

Stockholm, Nov. 6. There can be no large city in the world except Stockholm where the male population knows so much about the female population's knees. It's all a matter of bicycles and short skirts.

Ladies from every walk of Swedish life fill the capital's streets and squares with fast-flying bikes and a journey on foot through the city's thoroughfares is like a voyage in a sea of knees.

It is true that few women in the world appear to equal Sweden's in general modesty—that is, until they get on a bike.

Dresses are still short here, very short, and as hundreds upon hundreds of bicycles glide past, there are knees to the right of you, knees to the left, knees in front and all directions they twinkle, bob, jump, kick, sway and pump—a great undulating pageantry of rayon covered knees.

The males accept it all as a matter of course. Bicycles have been with the Swedes for a long, long time and knees for even longer. Both are here to stay.

From first-hand observation in walks through Stockholm, I am able to report that Swedish ladies dress differently than American and Russian ladies, at least in the stocking division.

## Firmly Hitched

Here, there are few, if any, rolled stockings, and round garters seem to have no mission in Sweden. Stockings are firmly hitched to lady's person, perhaps because of the bicycles.

Bare knees are sometimes seen. Perhaps I'm out of the bare season, but, desultory, research along those lines reveals that Sweden is nothing like as bare-legged, or bare-kneed as the United States, Britain or Russia.

The size and shape of a lady, or her knees, have nothing to do with whether or not she chooses to ride a bike, but I have noticed that different ladies, ride the bicycle differently and therefore have concluded, that there are styles in this as in just about everything else.

## Cycling Styles

Some employ the dashing style. They call for sitting very erect on the seat and sort of sweeping through the street.

Others use the hell-for-leather method, a system whereby the rider bends low over the handlebars and raises her knees almost to her chin.

There is the sedate system—riding high, pedalling slowly and allowing for no short spurts or stops.

Then there is the languid style. These riders sway back and forth, get in people's way, are shouted at by others and seem to be going nowhere in a hurry.

In none of them, however, does anyone seem to care a whit about how much knee is showing.—Associated Press.

## REMEMBRANCE DAY

Remembrance Day will be observed on 10th November. Poppies will be sold on Saturday, 9th November.

It is a day of remembrance dedicated to those who fought and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1939/45. It has become also an occasion when those in distant parts of the Empire turn their thoughts to Britain and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is even more necessary than ever before to secure support for Earl Haig's Fund for the War Disabled. This fund is great, and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you will wish to be identified in an endeavour to alleviate the distress of the present and future sufferers.

If you wish to contribute something to our deserving cause, please send your contribution to the "Remembrance Day Fund" sent to Messrs. Percy Smith & Co., Windsor House, Hongkong. Donations will be acknowledged in the Press.

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## THE HONGKONG &amp; KOWLOON WHARF &amp; GODOWN CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-fifth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Wednesday the 13th November, 1946, at Noon, for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving their Report together with Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1945, and for the period 1st January, 1942 to 31st December, 1945.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. E. TERRY, Manager & Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1946.

## HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE

Telephone Subscriptions for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1946, are now due at the rate of \$45 per line with an additional \$4.50 if a hand transmitter telephone is fitted. Other services are charged at an increase of 50 per cent on the pre-war rates.

Until repairs to our Addressograph are completed we are unable to send out bills and subscribers are requested to pay at the Company's Office, 4th floor, Exchange Building.

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## HONGKONG &amp; CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED

## NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.

All consumers holding Security Deposit Receipts issued by this Company PRIOR to 8th DECEMBER 1941 are requested to present their receipts for re-registration at our Head Office, first floor, Gloucester Building not later than TUESDAY 12th NOVEMBER 1946.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1946.

## URBAN COUNCIL

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given of the intention of the Urban Council to exhume the remains of the deceased persons buried on sites near Inland Lot No. 5100 King's Road and to re-bury them in New Kowloon Cemetery No. 4 (Diamond Hill, Urn Cemetery) within 14 days of the publication of this notice.

R. W. H. MAYNARD, Secretary, Urban Council.

Hongkong, November 6th, 1946.

## URBAN COUNCIL

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given of the intention of the Urban Council to exhume the graves Nos. 8186 to 8193, 8286 to 8288, 8311 to 8319, and 8351 to 8360, in Section B, in New Kowloon Cemetery No. 7, and to re-bury them in New Kowloon Cemetery No. 8 (Diamond Hill, Urn Cemetery). Such exhumation, removal and reburial shall not commence before 1st January, 1947.

R. W. H. MAYNARD, Secretary, Urban Council.

Hongkong, Nov. 6th, 1946.

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## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that MR. M. H. LO has been appointed to sign Per Procuration with effect from 24th October, 1946.

THE JARDINE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, LTD.

## LAMMERT BROS.

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## PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 7th November 1946 commencing at 10.00 a.m.

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The Sui Bun For Godown, West Point, where the goods are stored, will be open to inspection on the 5th and 6th November, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned at their Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March 1946, issue of the Gazette.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

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## NOTICE

We beg to announce that Mr. U Sze-Wing has been appointed our Hongkong Manager as from 5th November 1946.

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LOST on 5th November, one Omega Ladies Gold Wristlet Watch inscribed—U.S. 8. 2. 37. Finder please contact SYKES I.C.I. Prince's Building, Chater Road, Phone 26658.

## MISCELLANEOUS

CAN offer the exclusive agency for South China for a new type, steel constructed, enameled American Electric Refrigerator. Only interested in firms able to finance an initial shipment valued HK\$100,000. Apply Box 228 "China Mail".

## BUILDING FOR SALE

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street, Sec. A of M.L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated the 25th October, 1946.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, 4th Floor, Hong Kong.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

## PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS OF Paul Evelyn-Baskett late of No. 3 Balaia Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Insurance Agent, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 68. of the Probates Ordinance 1897, made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above estate to the 22nd day of November, 1946.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 29th day of October, 1946.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors for the Administratrix of the Estate of the above named deceased,

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, Hongkong.

## Hong Kong St. George's Society

The annual lawn bowls match against St. Andrew's Society will take place at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on Saturday November 23. Members of the Society and other Englishmen who are willing to play are asked to send their names to

J. G. MEYER, P. O. Box 800.

Bowls will be available for those who have none. Terms will be published on Wednesday November 20.

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### CLOSED DOORS

No one can doubt that the obvious difficulties of obtaining agreement at the recent Peace Conference have been vastly increased by the fact that the meetings have been held before the public. Mr. Harold Nicolson, whose broadcasts from Paris made a tremendous impression in England and who was one of the few men attending the meetings who also was at the 1919 Peace Conference in Versailles, once described the latter as "a riot in a parlor." But compared to the 1946 chaos he says the 1919 meeting was "a conclave of quiet and conciliatory men." Everyone recalls how President Wilson stated in 1918 that he would insist on "open covenants openly arrived at," but President Wilson quickly discovered that public discussions were precluding any hope of agreement and they soon were abandoned in favour of private conclaves by the Big Four: Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando. Some of the plenary sessions of international conferences, of course, must be held publicly, but it is ridiculous that every decision concerning frontier adjustments and economic reparations should be argued fully in the glare of open publicity. One result is that representatives speak more for home consumption than with a genuine desire to reach a just settlement. Once they have taken a stand they are committed and they cannot afford to change their minds or come to a compromise for fear of losing face abroad and popularity at home. Also, the undignified displays of bad temper that have come to be characteristic would far better be confined to the private council room, and might not then be so blatant. Some of the Paris delegates behaved more like cheer-leaders at an American football game than responsible statesmen seeking to achieve a fair solution to the innumerable problems facing the world today.

Secret negotiations need not necessarily lead to secret treaties. Nothing could be more undemocratic than an agreement signed in behalf of a free people and pledged to those people to a course of action to which they may not approve. Decisions taken in private conference must be presented for ratification by the governments and nations concerned before they actually become binding. A democracy gives its people the right to choose its own leaders. But having chosen them, they must be prepared to trust them and to give them a free hand to solve their problems by what appears to be the most effective means. If these representatives produce a solution that is not acceptable to the majority, then the decision must be nullified and an alternative devised. Another disadvantage of the system of public meetings is the appalling waste of time involved. At Mr. Nicolson has pointed out, "Peace is most susceptible to the wastage of time." The interminable sessions of the 23 nations with their constant repetitions of speech after speech, in three and sometimes four different languages, invest the proceeding with an atmosphere of deadly boredom stifling interest and sapping confidence. It seems obvious that the soundness of some of these arguments must at last become apparent. The Foreign Ministers of today's Big Four have resumed in New York strictly private meetings. The hope that they may be able to unravel some of the tangles of the Paris Conference arises, not so much from the fact that there are four delegates involved and not 23, but that their meetings are being held in private, shielded from the revealing glare of world-wide publicity. A way thus is open for compromise to be effected without the loss of confidence and prestige, which in this world of power politics still counts so much.

## Thy Speech Betrayeth Thee

"Then said they unto him, 'Say now Shibboleth' and he said 'Sibboleth' for he could not frame to produce it right. Then they took him and slew him."—Judges XII, 6.

It is strange in these days when "Parity, Parity, Parity" is the cry in the worlds of politics and education that no one seems to recognise the chief remaining barrier between one class and another. The old criteria were birth, money and dress; but nowadays Jack's as good as his master's death duties.

By Frank Jones

and surtax are wiping out millionaires and the aristocracy has taken to corduroy trousers. What now distinguishes one class from another is how it talks. For pronunciation is a label. It is often a false and misleading label, but it is the chief means by which we judge a stranger and by which he judges us. Many people go through life with the wrong label, often to their ruin, occasionally to their advantage. David Evans, (the name alone is not real) was the son of a Welsh minor; his one ambition was to become a school-master. With undoubted talent and much hard work he gained a scholarship to a university, where he won first-class honours in modern languages. There his success ended. Though school and university had gone to great pains to give him a good pronunciation of French and German neither had taken the slightest interest. In that of his English, which he spoke after the manner of the rest of his family. When, therefore, he came to seek a post, no headmaster would consent to have on his staff a man of such uncultured speech. For all I know David Evans is still working in the mine to which his pronunciation condemned him, a soured and embittered revolutionary.

### A Good Dividend

Fortunately the false label does not always have so tragic a result. Some years ago I was asked by a fond mother to put her son through his (educational) catechism. She wanted to know what she had got for the £1,000 she had spent on sending him to a public school. Charlie confessed that beyond the cups for the hurdles and the quarter he had not much to show. His "favourite subject" was chemistry, but in answer to my request for the chemical formula for water, he jizzarded H 2S. He thought Copenhagen was the capital of Norway and that Waterloo was fought in 1812. When in despair I asked him for something he had learnt he said, "Magna Carta 1215 I always remember that; for Brown said to me 'once Magna Carta 1215; the time we come out of morning school'."

At first sight it would seem that that £1,000 had been thrown away. Nothing of the sort; no investment ever paid a higher dividend. Charlie has the manners and pronunciation of an educated man, and with those solitary assets is doing very well indeed. The chief aim of Roman education was to train speakers, and the Romans naturally paid particular attention to pronunciation. In more recent times, many American and Canadian universities have added to their syllabus a new subject which they call, "Euphonics." As they have adopted the English Pronouncing Dictionary of our own Professor Daniel Jones as their standard, it looks as if the movement may have international repercussions and remove to a large extent the unconscious barrier imposed by differences in pronunciation.

### Two Languages

Meanwhile Britain does practically nothing. In the few schools where an enthusiastic teacher is ploughing a lonely furrow, an inspector will give him a mild blessing, but, as far as I know, no examination includes the spoken language in its English syllabus, with the result that few teachers are prepared to devote time to so "useless" a subject. It is a remarkable fact that it is possible to get the highest university honours in English without opening one's mouth. Many years ago a first-class honours man in English asked me if I could lend him a "hud" (rhyming with "bud"); and it was only when he told me he had a "gown" that I recognised what he meant. In politics too, pronunciation is of the highest importance. How can the two parties understand one another as long as they literally speak two languages? The aristocrat from Eton and Christ Church

is naturally distressed at the dropped aspirates of some of his opponents, but this is nothing to the fine fury of the son of toll at the "I remembah." "We must endeavour" of some members of the other side of the House. It is of equal importance in our church. The "clerical voice" may be the result of many and varied causes. Speaking as he does in a big building, the parson must make some modification of his ordinary pronunciation, but any such interference with Nature is fraught with danger: unless the speaker has some elementary knowledge of phonetics and a sense of humour. Very few of our clergy have both. The result is that the Cockney choir-boys "Prize him for his grace and fiver" is too often accompanied from the curate's stall by "preeze him for his grease and fever."

### Demolishing Babel

I have no wish to attempt to establish a standard English. Broad differences of dialect proper depending on geography will probably continue for all time, and add a pleasing variety and colour to our language. But there is an "accepted" English, any departure from which denotes a lack of culture. Nothing can be said in defence of such debased forms of English as the Cockney speech of London, or the town dialects we associate with Birmingham, Manchester and Sheffield, which, like the mule have no pride of ancestry or hope of progeny.

In forty years' teaching I lock back to nothing else with the same satisfaction to my attempts to cope with "Bummah" dialect, and more than one old boy has testified to the value of such teaching. Who can imagine what would be the effect on world peace if tomorrow we

CANDIDUS Says

## The Fighting Soldier Is Always The Scapegoat

The announcement that General Sir Bernard Paget has retired came as no surprise to me. But I am very much surprised that he was not promoted to Field Marshal on leaving the Service for which, in peace and in war, he has done so much. When the history of the war—which will be a gigantic undertaking—is at last written, we shall find that Sir Bernard Paget was one of the chief architects of victory, well away from the limelight. Historians often err, but History never does. It infallibly separates the wheat from the chaff, the genuine from the spurious reputation. And when the final accounts of this war are cast up, we shall, I am sure, discover that Mr. Arthur Bryant was right in his estimate when he bracketed Sir Bernard Paget with Sir John Moore as the maker of an Army. The only difference between them is that Sir Bernard lived to witness the triumph of his work, and Sir John did not.

### When Moment Of Destiny Comes

It is amazing how, always, the British Army produces the men to meet the moment of destiny—amazing because it has always been the Cinderella of the Services when invitations to the ball, in the shape of money, are handed out in peacetime. It is also amazing how the democracy is always furiously resentful when it reaps the proper reward of its stings, and British arms sustain initially a series of setbacks, as they did in the Napoleonic wars, in the war of 1914-1918, and in the war which ended last year. This attitude of wanting to have it both ways, as was natural, its most repellent expression in the early stages of the war from the mouth of Mr. Aneurin Bevan, who proposed that our soldiers should be placed under the command of foreign Generals. He proposed it because our Commanders, in charge of forces equipped as it were with bows and arrows, could not withstand what was then, in material, the finest Army in the world. Unless the atomic bomb, bacteriological weapons, have wiped the old technique of warfare off the map, the same attitude will probably prevail until the next war and in its opening phase. Once again the Army Commanders will be called upon to pay the price of the national unreadiness; those of them, that is, who occupy the supreme positions at the beginning of hostilities.

Lord Fort was a conspicuous illustration in the recent war of my argument. The Commanders who rose to the leadership of the Army later on were luckier—or perhaps one should say less unfortunate—than he. But even success in the field does not necessarily save a British General from gross

### CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Junior! Did you wake papa?"

progeny.

In forty years' teaching I lock back to nothing else with the same satisfaction to my attempts to cope with "Bummah" dialect, and more than one old boy has testified to the value of such teaching. Who can imagine what would be the effect on world peace if tomorrow we

could awake to find the Tower of Babel demolished and the whole world again speaking one language? Such a state of things is, alas, a hopeless dream. But in a generation or two this country might all be speaking English, if the schools so willed. And who can set limits to the effect of that on our national unity?

The Far East Commission now is emphasizing the hope that the Trade Board will complete its organization at the earliest possible time, thereby opening the way for consideration of Japanese economic policies, governing what Japan may be permitted to do in the way of international trade. The United States is known to be inclined toward early promulgation of trade regulations for Japan, thereby enabling her to inaugurate commercial activities destined to ease the present stringencies in Japan's economy and better the well-being of individual Japanese.

### Border Dispute Agreement

New York, Nov. 5. Prince Vithana, Sayang, head of the King's Council in Laos, French Indo-China, and Prince Moniroth Slowath, Prime Minister of Cambodia, left by air for Paris en route to Indo-China today after concluding negotiations in Washington arising from the border dispute involving Siam, Cambodia and Indo-China. Prince Savang told Reuter that an agreement satisfactory to all parties has been reached and the terms would be announced shortly by the French Ambassador in Washington, M. Henri Bonnet, who represented France in the negotiations. Prince Savang said he believed there would not be any further trouble. The territory over which the dispute arose was captured by the Japanese and had remained in the possession of Siam. He declared it was necessary for Siam to renounce its claim to the territory. It was also necessary for Siam to renounce its claim to qualify for membership of the United Nations. The territory concerned covered 75,000 square kilometers in Cambodia and Laos.—Reuter.

### Philippines' Investigation

Washington, Nov. 6. Authoritative quarters indicate that the formation of the Philippine-American commission to study the islands' finance, is the United States' partial reply to President Roxas' request for a multimillion dollar American loan to maintain the Manila Government until the latter's revenue sources again are functioning. The United States is not against rendering further aid to the new republic, but the Americans, before beginning a move toward granting the loan, wish to survey the islands' finances, including the tax structure, how it is planned to repay the loan and other factors bearing on the requested credit.—Associated Press.

### CHANNEL

Dover, Nov. 5. Fog in the Channel slightly delayed the arrival today at Dover of General de Lattre de Tassigny, Chief of the French General Staff. He was aboard the French destroyer Laleyon. The warship was greeted with a salute of 21 guns fired from Dover Castle. Guns from the destroyer returned the tribute.—Reuter.

## JAPAN'S FUTURE TO BE PLANNED

By MORRIS HARRIS

The secret of postwar international trade to be permitted Japan, which America holds vital to Japan's future stability and well being, has moved toward clarification in the past few days, as result of the Far East Commission's action in establishing an Inter-Allied Trade Board. The eleven Governments concerned have named permanent or temporary representatives to the Board and they immediately launched organisational meetings which began and continue, in the Far East Commission's quarters, in the palatial former Japanese Embassy building on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington. The United States named Roswell W. Whitman, of the State Department's office of economic security in the division of Japanese and Korean affairs, as the American delegate to the Trade Board. Upon the recommendation of the other delegates of the participating nations, he was named acting chairman.

Other participants at present are using Embassy officials in Washington as temporary delegates, pending the arrival in some cases, of permanent representatives from their home Governments.

The Far East Commission now is emphasizing the hope that the Trade Board will complete its organization at the earliest possible time, thereby opening the way for consideration of Japanese economic policies, governing what Japan may be permitted to do in the way of international trade.

The United States is known to be inclined toward early promulgation of trade regulations for Japan, thereby enabling her to inaugurate commercial activities destined to ease the present stringencies in Japan's economy and better the well-being of individual Japanese.

### New Charters

To back up the Trade Board, which seemingly is destined to become all-important to Japan, the Far East Commission continues to prepare overall policy charters governing Japanese imports and exports. The Commission hoped to complete these charters a fortnight ago, and now expects to complete their consideration within a matter of days, whereafter they will be communicated to General MacArthur, preparatory to their publication. The Commission in the past few days has also considered further, its long delayed proposal for a Pacific Reparations Conference, wherein the eleven nations comprising the Far East Commission are destined to participate. The latest indication from the Commission is that despite the hopes of the United States, the Philippines and other nations for an early discussion of the reparations question, Russia continues to fail to reply to the proposal.

The State Department is known to be seeking clarification of various phases of Japanese reparations through direct discussions with the Soviet Union.—Associated Press.

### Passages For Wives

London, Nov. 5. Asked in the House of Commons today what was being done to carry out the agreed arrangement, that the wives of civil service staffs employed in His Majesty's Dockyard in Singapore should be permitted to join their husbands, Mr. John Dugdale, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, replied: "We are sending to Singapore as quickly as possible, all those families of Admiralty civilian employees at the naval base who are entitled to official passages. Difficulties have been caused by lack of accommodation at the base itself, but even so we have now been able to send over 60 per cent of the families nominated eligible and wishing to go."—Reuter.

### ALPS TRAGEDIES

Paris, Nov. 5. The first heavy snowfalls in the Alps have caused a quick rise in deaths of Italian women and children crossing mountain passes on foot in attempts to reach France illegally. The deaths of at least two Italian women and three children were reported today in messages from Grenoble.—Reuter.



# BRITISH GESTURE IN PALESTINE

## Leading Jews And Arabs To Be Released

### An Exemplary Statement

London, Nov. 5.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, in the House of Commons today announced that the Government had decided to authorise the High Commissioner of Palestine to release the detained Jewish leaders.

Release had also been approved of certain Palestinian Arabs, who had been undergoing detention.

Mr. Jones said he hoped the release would lead to an improvement in the security situation in Palestine and help to restore conditions in which progress could be made towards a general settlement.

The Colonial Secretary's statement reads: "The Government recently had conversations with representatives of the Jewish Agency on the serious state of affairs in Palestine and the possibility of reducing the present tension. These conversations were reported by the Agency representatives to the Inner Zionist Council meeting in Palestine on 27th October."

"One of the resolutions subsequently issued by that body was in the following terms: 'The Inner Zionist Council declares that the Zionist Council denounces without reservation the bloodshed caused by groups of terrorists, who defy national discipline and thereby play themselves outside the ranks of the organised community. These deeds defile the struggle of the Jewish people and distort its character; they strengthen the hands of opponents of Zionism and enemies of the Jewish people. The Council calls upon Yishuv (Jewish community) to isolate these groups and to deny them all encouragement, support and assistance.'"

"With this resolution in mind and the declarations of other leaders in the past few weeks the Government has considered the continued detention of Jewish leaders, and has decided to

authorise the High Commissioner to release them."

"I take this opportunity to inform the House that release has also been approved of certain Palestinian Arabs, who have been undergoing detention. The following communique is being made this afternoon by the High Commissioner: 'The British Government have now fully considered representations made to them by Arab delegates to the Palestine Conference on the subject of Palestinian Arabs detained in the Seychelles.'"

"In the light of these representations and as a gesture of goodwill at this time, when important decisions on the future of Palestine are in the balance, they have decided to release these detainees and to permit their return to Palestine along with two other Arabs formerly detained in the Seychelles, but already released on health grounds. In addition, amnesty is being granted by the Palestine Government to certain Arabs."

Mr. Oliver Stanley (Conservative), Colonial Secretary in Mr. Winston Churchill's former Government, said the Opposition would watch with great interest to see whether "this exemplary statement" by the Inner Zionist Council was followed by definite active steps of cooperation to put an end to terrorism.

Mr. Stanley then asked two questions: Firstly, would the Colonial Secretary make it

### GANDHI THREAT

Patna, Nov. 5.  
Gandhi has resolved to undertake a fast unto death if the communal rioting in Bihar does not stop within 24 hours.  
This was announced by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Government of India Food Minister and the most respected Bihar leader here today.—Reuter

plain—that he believed to be the case—that this was not the result of any bargain, but had been done by the Government as being what they thought was the best course for security in Palestine.

Secondly, would he assure the House that no one was being included among the leaders to be released against whom active complicity in any terrorist outrage could be proved in a law court.

On the second point, Mr. Creech Jones replied that he could give complete assurance. Regarding the first point, Mr. Jones said law and order were not matters to be bargained about at all. This had been done by the Government in the hope of securing closer cooperation between the Jewish Agency and the Administration in Palestine.

Mr. Jones told Viscount Hinchinbrooke (Conservative) that the releases were unconditional. Those involved had, of course, been most carefully screened, but there was no requirement that they should be in close touch with the authorities.

The Jewish Labour Member, Mr. Sydney Silverman, said that many who had been saddened and anxious about the British Government's policy in Palestine would like to congratulate the Colonial Secretary on this "wise and far-sighted" step and to echo his hope that it might be the beginning of new cooperation between the Jewish Agency and the mandatory power.

Mr. Kenneth Pickthorne (Conservative) asked if the use of the word "screening" meant that it was decided purely as a legal question.

Mr. Creech Jones replied: "No. Leaders of the Jewish Agency who were arrested will be released under this arrangement. There have been a number of other arrests in connection with different episodes and those will be screened by the authorities. Those who obviously have not been concerned with any acts of violence are being released now."

Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent says that Jewish Agency circles estimate that only about ten of 700 Jews detained in Palestine since last June will be immediately affected.

It is believed, however, that their release will influence the decision of the World Zionist Conference when it meets on December 9 to consider whether the Jewish Agency should take part in the new suspended Palestine Conference.

Jewish Agency officials said they felt the decision to release Arabs as well weakened the effect of the gesture, on the Jewish community.

Arab comment in London was to express fear that the release of Jews might contribute to a spread of terrorism in Palestine and to compare unfavourably today's attitude to Jews with the British attitude to Arab leaders deported after the 1936-39 Arab risings.—Reuter.

### Releases Begin

Jerusalem, Nov. 5.  
Eight Jewish leaders received permission at 1730 (Palestine time) last night to leave the Latrun detention camp where they have been detained since June 29.—Associated Press.

### ARABS OPEN FIRE ON JEWS

Jerusalem, Nov. 5.  
Arab villagers opened fire on Jewish settlers at Masuoth Itzhak in the hills, south of Jerusalem today.

When the Jewish Auxiliary Police fired in the air the Arabs dispersed. No one was shot on either side, but two Jews were slightly injured by stones thrown by Arabs. This was the second attack in three days by Arabs upon Jewish settlers.

Masuoth Itzhak is a settlement established a few months ago. The Arabs claim that they have the rights of presumption on the land which was being ploughed by Jews.—Reuter.

### Racing Prizes Before Holiday Making?

London, Nov. 5.

In the House of Commons today, a Labour member, Mr. L. V. McIntire, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he knew that about 90 British passengers were unable to travel on the Swedish motor vessel, Saga, which sailed from the Thames to the Mediterranean on October 30, because the fare was over £75, the maximum that the Government allowed one person to take out of the country.

In view of this, he inquired, did the Chancellor propose to stop foreign racehorse owners, who win money stakes for bets, and foreign boxers, who win prize money or side bets, exceeding £75, from taking money out of England.

The Chancellor, Mr. Hugh Dalton, replied that the £75 limit was intended to conserve foreign exchange. Prize money, being earned income, could be remitted home by foreigners, but betting winnings being capital, could not.

Answering other questions, Mr. Dalton denied that he had received any representations from the United States on the Anglo-Argentine financial agreement.

"But," he added, "I am of course always ready to discuss with our American friends any matters of common interest."

The question was, what representations had been received from the United States Government concerning the clause empowering the Argentine Government to dispose of sterling balances within the sterling area, if the balance of payments within the sterling area in any year be unfavourable to the Argentine; and on what date the first oral representations from the United States Government were received on this subject.

Mr. Robert Boothby (Cons.) asked if the Chancellor still maintained that no understanding was reached between Britain and the United States on how Britain was to deal with sterling obligations.

The Governors  
Mr. Dalton replied: "Yes. I am quite tired of telling Members that."

Another Member asked: "In view of the statement made by Mr. James Byrnes that there were some American officials who thought that parts of the agreement might be in conflict

with the British loan, is the United States still prepared to tell the House on what were the points which those American officials expressed that opinion?"

Mr. Dalton replied: "In this country, and I think also in the United States; it is not the officials but the Ministers who govern." (laughter)

"What Mr. Byrnes said in a press conference was: 'The United States have followed the negotiations with interest—that is, the Anglo-Argentine agreement. And there were some American members who thought that part of the agreement was in conflict with the British loan agreement. They were not, however, regarded as serious.'—Reuter.

Textile Trade In Difficulties  
London, Nov. 6.  
Britain's textile industry, an important factor in foreign trade, is having difficulty in returning to normal. Leaders of the industry say they are hampered by Government restrictions, labour shortages and worn machinery.

The huge cotton industry is typical. There is a good supply of raw cotton, but there is a lack of workers to spin and weave it.

Judged on the basis of valuation, Britain's textile exports have surpassed pre-war statistics. Exports in the first half of 1946 totalled £403,000,000. This compares with £235,000,000 in the first half of 1938, but the higher figure resulted to a considerable extent from price increases.

Of the 1946 first half-year total, cotton accounted for £30,000,000, woollens for £20,500,000, other textiles and clothing for £9,500,000 and £10,000,000 respectively, and rayon and art silk for £13,000,000. In each of these categories, exports were larger than in the corresponding period of 1938.—Associated Press.

Jap Competition  
The "Manchester Guardian" writes: "The wool textile industry has reason to be very apprehensive of Sir Stafford Cripps statement on the future policy regarding the Japanese industry."

Between two world wars, Japanese trade with the United Kingdom developed from the purchase of finished goods to increasing imports of yarn, followed by bales and finally raw wool. Exports of finished wool and woollen goods from Japan began with her import of yarn and a gradual build-up of factories at prices which older established centres of the wool textile industry could not compete, and there are few signs that her extremely low labour costs would increase enough to put her competition with other wool manufacturing countries on anything but a very advantageous footing.

Sir Stafford affirmed that there is little hope of effective action to improve Japanese labour standards within the next three or four years, which period will almost certainly see the end of conditions which created the present seller's market. By that time, Japan may be able to enter the market still with some substantial advantage in the way of low labour costs in hand.—Reuter.

Cairo Protest  
Cairo, Nov. 5.  
Ismail Sidki Pasha, the Premier of Egypt, has lodged a protest with the Governor-General of the Sudan, Lieutenant-General Sir Hubert Huddleston, against the recent anti-Egyptian demonstration at Khartoum.

Reuter learned this afternoon from a reliable source.

On Thursday there was a demonstration in Khartoum by 3,000 supporters of the Umma Party, which demands independence for the Sudan. On Friday, opponents of the union with Egypt wrecked the club which was the local headquarters of the pro-Egyptian elements.

After a mass demonstration in favour of the union of Sudan with Egypt, 16 people were taken to hospital.—Reuter.

### Soviet Critics Of America

Moscow, Nov. 6.

The difference between the United States Democrats and Republicans was never so "significant" as now, an article in "Red Star" stated yesterday.

The article, based on a lecture by Boris Vronski, Soviet authority on political science, asserted that the real task of the Democrats and Republicans was "to make it appear as if a constant struggle is going on between them, but the real purpose is not to permit the formation of a third Party."

"One of the dangerous consequences of this growth in power of the Rightist bloc," said the paper, "is the increasing pressure on American foreign policy of those circles who have been characterized by Stalin as spiritual colleagues of Churchill, and dangerous proponents of war."

"With increasing frequency, this Rightist Republican Democratic bloc has succeeded in forcing through its programme of deserting Roosevelt policies in favour of the Vandenberg policy of atomic diplomacy."

"However, Molotov's free speech before the United Nations Assembly gave encouragement to the progressive forces in America. All friends of peace in the entire world hope that soon they will succeed in building a solid bloc of all progressive forces to bring about a continuance of Roosevelt's peace policy."—Associated Press.

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Hon. Secretary, H.K.S.R.C.

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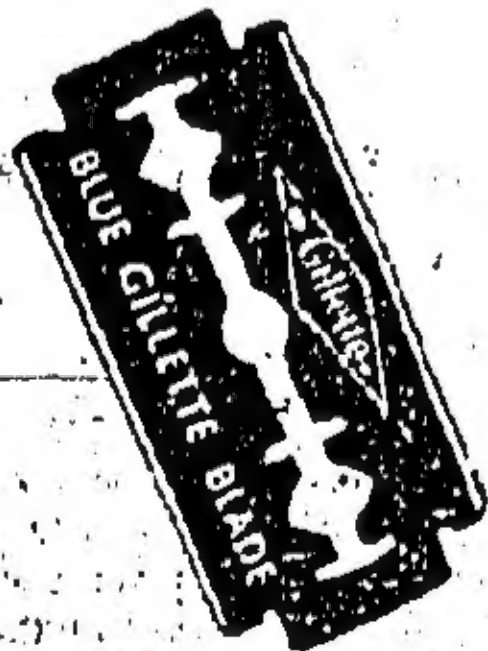
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M.V. DONA ANICETA	25th Nov.	Pacific & Atlantic Coasts.
M.V. BENARES	Early Dec.	Honolulu & Pacific Coast.
M.V. BENGAL	Late Dec.	Pacific Coast.
S.S. ESCALANTE	Early Jan.	Honolulu, Pacific & Atlantic Coasts.
M.V. BALI	Late Jan.	Pacific & Atlantic Coasts.

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## SAILINGS TO

"HUPEH"	Shanghai, Tsingtao & Tientsin 4 p.m. 8th Nov.
"NEWCHWANG"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 8th Nov.
"FUKIEN"	Singapore, Batavia & Macassar 4 p.m. 8th Nov.
"HANYANG"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 14th Nov.

## ARRIVALS FROM

"HANYANG"	Shanghai & Swatow 11th Nov.
"FUKIEN"	Bangkok, Saigon & Swatow 13th Nov.
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore 18th Nov.
"ANHUI"	Singapore 21st Nov.

## CANTON RIVER LINE

"FATSHAN"	Arrives 5.30 p.m. 8th Nov.
	Sails 9 a.m. 10th Nov.
	Arrives 11.30 a.m. 12th Nov.
	Sails 1 a.m. 15th Nov.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

## U. K. SERVICE

Arriving	From
"GLENAPP"	2nd week Nov. U.K. via Straits.
"SINKIANG"	Mid Nov. do

Sailing	For
"GLENSTRAE"	1st week Dec. L'pool via Strait.

## NEW YORK SERVICE

Arriving	From
"GLAUCUS"	6th Nov. New York.

## Agents:

AUSTRALIAN - ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

Arriving	From
"TAIPING"	4th Dec. Australia
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S.S. "MOUNT ROGERS"	10th Nov. Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York & Boston.
S.S. "VANDERBILT VICTORY"	20th Nov. New York & Boston, via San Francisco, Los Angeles and Panama.

For Passage and Freight apply to:

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# London Stock Market

Quotations on the London Stock Exchange yesterday were:

Consols, 2½ per cent 1945/46 99-7/16. Conversion Loan, 3½ per cent 11½. War Loan, 3½ per cent 107½. New War Loan, 3 per cent 108½. Victory Bonds, 4 per cent 122½. Saving Bonds 3½ 1955/56 108½. Saving Bonds 3½ 1960/70 109½. Saving Bonds 3½ 1965/75 110½. German Loan, 7 per cent (Dawes) 10½. Japanese Bonds, 5 per cent, 1907, 21½. Canton-Kowloon Railway, 24. Tientsin-Taku Railway, 5. P. & O. 26. Lung-Ting U. H. Rly. 5 per cent, 1913 24. Reorg. Loan, 5 per cent, 1913 (London Iss.) 47. Crisp Loan, 5 per cent, 1911 45. Hukuang Railway, 5 per cent, 1911 26. Honan Railway, 5 per cent, 1905 32½. Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5 per cent 26. Mercantile Bank of India, 22½. Chartered Bank, 1 A. & C. 11-11/16. H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation 8½. Lydenburg Estates, 102½. South Africa Townships 26½. Selection Trust 43½. South Africa Torbanites 12½. Canadian Pacific 18½. Mexican Eagles 16½.—Reuter.

# CHRISTMAS TRADE

Washington, Nov. 6. Government officials predicted today that the Christmas sales volume will be 10 per cent greater in terms of actual goods than in last year's record holiday buying-spurge. In terms of dollars, some economists figure the peak will be 20 to 25 per cent higher than in 1945 because of price increases.—Associated Press.

# TURKISH OFFER

Istanbul, Nov. 5. The Turkish Finance Minister stated that the Turkish Government, in an effort to attract foreign capital in order to speed up Turkey's economic development and industrialization, would in future allow foreign concerns working in Turkey to take out of the country all earnings realized by their investments in that country.—Reuter.

Washington, Nov. 6. The Association of American Railroads today reported an estimated net income of \$38,500,000 for class one railroads during September compared with \$3,848,000 for the same period last year.—Associated Press.

# Britain Expects A Coal Crisis

London, Nov. 5. Britain fears a disastrous crisis this winter because of the coal shortage. With the cold weather coming on, the nation's coal stocks are the lowest in modern history and exports of coal, for which Britain once obtained essential manpower from the rest of the world, have been lopped to mere tokens.

The one big reason for the trouble is not the lack of miners, but miners who don't work. That's absenteeism and it ranges from 15 to 20 per cent. Officials of both the Government and the National Mine-workers Union are tilting head-on against this menace—often going straight to pitheads with their pleas for more consistent performance. But the looming crisis persists. Both fear the same thing—cold homes and smoky factories, producing misery, depression, unemployment, and scarcity of goods in a country striving to fill war-emptied shelves.

Coal is the keystone of the country's economy and in the present circumstances, may likewise be the keystone of politics. The Labour Government, ready to take over ownership and operation of mines next January, is fearful that a real economic crisis stemming from the coal shortage would bring down on the Government a flurry of malodorous accusations.

There are hopes to overcome the crisis by improving the working and living conditions and at the same time applying efficiency through mechanization.—Associated Press.

LATVIANS TO BE SENT AWAY  
London, Nov. 5. The group of Latvians who reached Britain after crossing the North Sea in a fishing smack, will not be allowed to settle in Britain. This was stated in Parliament by the Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, today.

He said: "These men, only one of whom appears to be a fisherman, have no claim to settle here and will be expected to leave again as soon as arrangements can be found for them."—Reuter.

FORCES MAIL  
London, Nov. 5. In reply to a question on the delivery of Forces mail to S.E.A.C. Captain E. Bellenger, the War Minister, stated that in the last few months there has been some difficulty with air mail services to S.E.A.C. chiefly because of bad weather, but the greatest interval between arrivals in Singapore, Hongkong and Rangoon, has been four, seven and eight days. Difficulties of communications may further affect deliveries to outlying units.—Reuter.

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# Anglo-Danish Trade Balance Talks

London, Nov. 6. A delegation of Danish officials arrived in London last night to begin conversations with British officials today on Anglo-Danish trade and financial problem.

Heading the Danish group was the Finance Minister, Thorvald Kristensen, and the Commerce Minister J. Villemoes. They will talk with members of the British Board of Trade, the Treasury and Foreign Office.

The most acute problem on the agenda, according to an informed British source, is the reduction of a Danish-owned balance of £25,000,000 (approximately 500,000,000 Danish kroner) under the present Anglo-Danish trade agreement.

# FANTASTIC

Chicago, Nov. 6. Requirements for farm machinery for export from the United States are described by manufacturers as "fantastic."

Industry spokesmen say five or ten years may be needed to supply the demand from abroad. Production of farm machinery is at present limited by the same shortage of raw materials and scarce labour troubles that have slowed down the production of automobiles.—Associated Press.

# POTATO SUBSIDY

Washington, Nov. 6. The Agriculture Department announced today it will offer to subsidize the export of surplus potatoes.

Possibilities for normal exports are limited by the fact the American price is higher than the comparative prices of foreign markets where supplies are short. The Department said it will make Government-owned potatoes available to exporters at prices competitive in foreign markets.—Associated Press.

# MOTOR RECORD

Detroit, Nov. 6. The motor industry may exceed 400,000 cars and trucks in November's 20 full working days to establish a record not seen since July of 1941. Most of the load will be carried by General Motors whose postwar output exceeds any other maker.—Associated Press.

# Cotton Flurry

New York, Nov. 6. In the opinion of the President of the New York Cotton Exchange, Mr. Frank Knell, the recent violent fluctuations in cotton prices would not have occurred if the British and Indian exchanges had been in operation.

Mr. Knell made public an exchange of messages between himself and Mr. L. R. Brownell, head of the Liverpool Cotton Association, in which Mr. Knell said: "We are more than convinced that had there been free play at arbitrage between your market and ours, and the Bombay market and ours, far more stable prices would have prevailed."

"Farmers in all producing lands would have been far better paid and at a lesser cost to consumers the world over." Mr. Brownell had replied that he regretted the Liverpool market was not reopened, on account of British policy since the war.—Associated Press.

# U.S. DEFICIT

Washington, Nov. 5. The Treasury's figures showed today the Federal Government finished the first four months of the current fiscal year with a deficit of \$300,841,791.

Late October spending wiped out a surplus established earlier.—Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 6. Most of the nation's commodity markets as well as the New York Stock Exchange were closed yesterday, election day.—Associated Press.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN N.V.

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Tel: Shipping Dept. 28016, Passage Dept. 28017.

Chinese Agents, Connaught Road, C. No. 82, Tel. 25133.

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "TJITALENGKA"	Shanghai/Amoy 15th Nov.	Manila 16th Nov.

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "TJIBADAK"	Amoy 15th Nov.	Singapore/Col. ports 11th Nov.

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "TJUISADANE"	Java/Singapore 15th November	Swatow/Amoy/Hongkong

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Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "VAN HEUTZ"	Belawan/Deli/Prank/Singapore 14th Nov.	Swatow/Amoy 14th Nov.

# (ORIENT JAVA AFRICA LINE).

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "STRAAT SOENDA"	Singapore early Dec.	Singapore, Batavia, Soerabaya, Port Elizabeth, East London/Breton, Africa, Santos, Rio de Janeiro; if sufficient inducement offers calling at Saigon/Bangkok/Mauritius/Reunion/Madagascar/India/Laurence-Marques/Montevideo early Dec.

# SILVER LINE, LTD.

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "SILVERGUAVA"	In port	After docking, sailing on or about 8th Nov. for Vancouver.

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "SILVERSANDAL"	In port	After docking, sailing on or about 12th Nov. for Seattle, Colombo and U. S. Atlantic ports.

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "SILVERTEAK"	U.S. Atlantic & Pacific Ports via Shanghai 17th Nov.	

# HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.s. "PHILAE"	Rotterdam/Antwerp/Genoa/Tor. Said/Singapore early Dec.	Sailing for Shanghai/Singapore/Colombo/Port Said/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Copenhagen/Copenhagen/Oslo early January.

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S.S. "WOSANG"	to Keelung & Shanghai 21st Nov.

## ARRIVALS

S.S. "WOSANG"	from Bangkok 18th Nov.
S.S. "KWAISANG"	from Sandakan 21st Nov.

## IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE FRASER"	Rtn. Wharf 30th
S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM"	alongside Cosmo Dock
S.S. "FAKSANG"	Machie's Wharf
S.S. "ESANG"	Rtn. Wharf S.S.

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All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

Agents: GLEN LINE LTD.

J.V. DENBIGHSHIRE	due from U.K. November
J.V. "GLENSTRAE"	Talkoo Dock
J.V. "GLENAPP"	Loads for U.K. Rotterdam Antwerp Amsterdam—Early Dec.

## Managing Agents:

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

J.V. NEWBROUGH	due from Australia via Taboua 12th Nov.
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Agents: THE WESTERN CANADA STEAMSHIPS LTD.

S.S. "LAKE NIPIGON" due from Vancouver/Shanghai 17th Nov.

# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

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"BENALDER"	U. K.	Early November
"SAMLAMU"	Bombay	Early November
"GLENIFFER"	U. K.	Mid November
"SAMADANG"	Bombay via Kure	Mid November
"TREVAYLOR"	U. K.	November
"TREVAN"	U. K.	December

Ship	Loads For	Ready
"SAMADANG"	Straits & Bombay	End November
"TREVETHOE"	Straits & U.K.	25th November

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## American People Have 'Had Enough'

(Continued from Page 1)  
Connecticut and Pennsylvania—the latter particularly highly industrialized—were two other states which staged a right-wing landslide, while opposition candidates plunged deep into the former "Solid South" where among others Congressman Andrew May—Chairman of the House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee—went down before the Republican advance.

With Republican eyes already turning to the bigger and more exciting presidential contest two years hence, arch-conservative John W. Bricker—Governor of Ohio's chief rival as his party's "man" in 1948—also received what appeared to be an all-time record vote in the fight for the Senate seat for his home state of Ohio.

Yet a third Republican presidential candidate, Earl Warren, was swept unopposed into another term as Governor of California—Routier.

New York, Nov. 6.  
Figures in the United States Congressional election at right-o'clock, New York time, were: House of Representatives—Republicans 190, Democrats 160, undecided 84. State governors elected were: Republicans 19, Democrats 47.

### At 6000 EST

At 6000 EST the Republicans appeared to have captured fifty seats in the United States Senate, giving them at least a majority of four.

Returns from Montana, Utah and Washington, included in these fifty, were somewhat slim, but the Republican trend in these states seemed definite. They were also leading slightly in Nevada and had a fair chance in New Mexico, where the race was very close. The Republican landslide was so large that only Rhode Island, Maryland and West Virginia in the East escaped the deluge together with a few small far western states.

Governor Dewey's margin of victory in New York of over 700,000 was the largest ever given to a Republican candidate. His majority of four years ago was only 24,981.

One of the most smashing Republican victories was by Senator Vandenberg in Michigan. His majority was about 600,000.—Routier.

## STOP PRESS

New York, Nov. 7.

Latest Associated Press election returns showed the following results:

House of Representatives: 165 Democrats; 204 Republicans; and one American Labor elected, with 48 seats still undecided.

Senate: Nine Democrats and 18 Republicans elected, with nine seats still undecided. The Republicans are leading in six of these contests.

Governors: Eight Democrats and 19 Republicans elected. Seven Governors still undecided, with the Democrats leading in six contests.—Associated Press.

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## Divided Loyalties Of French

London, Nov. 6.  
One of the most critical phases of the second World War—the early days of the North African campaign—was seriously handicapped by the divided loyalties of all French officers, it was officially disclosed today.

Politics intruded everywhere and the local civil authorities were antagonistic.

Dramatic disclosures of the difficulties to be overcome before the Germans could be thrown out of Algeria and Tunisia is told in an official despatch from Lieutenant-General K. A. N. Anderson, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, First British Army.

His report submitted to the War Office in June, 1943, covers operations in Northwest Africa from November 8, 1942, till May 13, 1943.

In a preface to the despatch the War Office says that as the United States had maintained relations with Vichy, whereas Britain had recognised General de Gaulle's Movement, it was thought that a United States expedition would receive more local support than one in which British troops were foremost.

General Eisenhower was accordingly appointed Commander-in-Chief and General Anderson Commander of the Eastern Task Force, on which the burden of the initial fighting was likely to fall. The plan was that the Americans should participate largely in the assault phase and that General Anderson should not assume command until after that phase ended.

General Anderson's report, therefore, opens some two days after the beginning of the historic landings extending from Casablanca to Algiers.

Lukewarm  
General Anderson's force, after the initial failure to reach Tunis and Bizerta, was reinforced by troops from Casablanca and Oran. By this process the First British Army was formed together with the Second United States Corps and the 19th French Corps.

This is how General Anderson describes the state of the French Army and feeling throughout the country—"Factors which intimately affected my decisions and action on many occasions."

"In the early days of this campaign, politics intruded everywhere. Loyalties of all French officers were sharply divided and many even of those who had taken the plunget and sided with the Allies were still openly expressing loyalty to Marshal Petain.

"Even while I was pressing forward with all vigour, General Barre was still negotiating with General von Arnim in Tunisia. This may have been a clever move to gain time, and I am now inclined to this view, but at the moment it did not inspire me with confidence.

"Many mayors, station masters, postmasters and other key officials with whom we had dealings as we advanced were lukewarm in their sympathies, no hesitant to commit them-

selves openly, while a few were hostile.

Hesitant And Afraid  
"Civil telephone, for instance, was at first my chief means of communicating with my forward units and with Allied Force Headquarters.

"I can safely generalise by saying that at first in the army senior officers were hesitant and afraid to commit themselves, junior officers were mainly in favour of aiding the Allies, men would obey orders.

"Amongst the people Arabs were indifferent, or inclined to be hostile, the French were in our favour but apathetic, the civil authorities were antagonistic as a whole. The resulting impression on my mind was not one of much confidence as to the safety of my small isolated force should I suffer a severe setback.

"But from the moment General Barre refused the final German ultimatum on November 19, the situation began to change. We met henceforth with increasing assistance and courtesy and our relations with the Army and civil-ians daily grew closer and better."

Mutual Trust  
Co-operation and mutual trust between the British and French reached a high level by the end of the campaign, but, asserted General Anderson, "up to the end French units were not capable of offensive action against German troops and could only operate safely in the mountainous sectors of the front."

General Anderson disclosed that previous to leaving Britain he had prepared three alternative plans to meet either French resistance on considerable scale, short-lived resistance followed by non-cooperation, or active collaboration.

"In actual fact, the French resisted us in Algeria. Feeble though their resistance was, its repercussions caused delay and doubt."

Later, the campaign was divided into three main phases:

1. The race for Tunis and Bizerta. ("We just failed to win this race after bitter fighting in bad weather.")

2. The period December 28, 1942, till March 27, 1943, during which both sides were building up their forces.

3. The offensive period starting with the counter-attack at Djebel Abiod on March 28 and ending with the final destruction of the Axis forces in Africa on May 13.

General Anderson devotes sections of his report to the difficulties about command. These difficulties arose—part from political considerations and especially from the need to conciliate the French Command.

He wrote: "The more the campaign progressed the more it became obvious that unified command was essential to avoid a chaotic jumble. But General Girard would not agree to place French troops under British command."

A series of compromises and makeshifts had to be made and the situation was not righted until the 18th Army Group was formed under General Alexander, leaving General Anderson with British and French forces only, off almost unnoticed. I am

Another delicate situation was caused—in December, 1942—by the removal of certain officers of pro-Axis sympathies from the staff of General Barre.

As an example of the difficulties of lack of unity of command General Anderson commented: "I had to motor over 1,000 miles in four days to visit various Corps Commanders."

Dealing with the second phase of the campaign, he stated: "At the end of this period the French were beginning to feel the strain."

The campaign did not look too rosy to them. Supplies and equipment were nearly exhausted, motor transport was worn out and scarce and troops were unable to face German tanks owing to entire lack of anti-tank weapons.

In his survey of the third phase (the offensive period), General Anderson told of military achievements that led up to the final rout of the German army in Cap Bon peninsula.

"The scenes were amazing," he wrote. "The route was complete. Prisoners swarmed their captors and drove in their own transport looking for the cages. Thousands surrendered without attempting to resist further, while others fired the remaining stocks

(Continued on Page 2, next Col.)

## 'Glory' Beat Club "A"

At Happy Valley yesterday, H.M.S. "Glory" beat Club "A" by three tries, one goal and two penalty goals (20 points) to two penalty goals (6 points).

"Glory" were very much the better team and their outwards overwhelmed their opposite numbers so completely that it was surprising that the score was kept down to 20 points.

Smitheringale, "Glory" fly-half, had a hand in several of their tries. Eight minutes after the start he cut through beautifully to make an opening which, after two players had handled the ball, resulted in Hain scoring on a converted try.

Immediately following the kick-off after this try, Smitheringale again cut through, ran 40 yards and passed to Acland, who scored in the corner. Again the goal kick failed.

The Club opened their score a minute later when Wilson, in the "Glory" pack, was offside and Taylor kicked a penalty goal for the Club. Shortly before half time, Torrence scored for the Glory and Torrence kicked a penalty goal.

The second half opened with Smitheringale catching a weak attempt at a kick ahead by Lewis, on the Club left wing and running straight through to score near the posts. Torrence converted this goal and also a penalty a few minutes later. Just before the end of the game, Taylor kicked a second penalty goal for the Club.

Outstanding  
Smitheringale was the outstanding player on the field and was largely responsible for Glory winning so easily.

In the scrum, Bowen and Bates were useful in the line out and Breen-Turner made a good loose forward. For the Club, Clemo played a good game under trying circumstances at scrum-half, his tackling and kicking were very useful.

The forwards were not heeling the ball cleanly despite McWhirter hooking the ball as often as his opponent. Taylor and Gra-

ham were prominent in the loose. Teams: H.M.S. "Glory": A. Torrence; E. Payne; W. Gray; W. Falvey; J. M. Acland; G. Smitheringale; G. Suggden; H. Harold; W. Hughes; D. G. Wilson; M. F. Bowen; G. H. Bates; R. Hain; J. Breen-Turner; M. J. Thomas.

Club "A": F. A. Walter; S. E. P. Lewis; I. McNay; N. Booker; G. D. Sloss; R. Berkeley; F. J. Clemo; R. Brown; D. J. L. McWhirter; R. Meffan; A. J. Taylor; G. P. W. Mann; D. Graham; R. Dalziel; A. Angus.

Wiesbaden Trade Agreement

Berlin, Nov. 6.  
The Soviet Military Government announced yesterday that the German economic ministers of the Russian and American occupation zones of Germany have negotiated a new trade agreement providing for an exchange of 28,000,000 marks worth of goods within the next three months.

The agreement, negotiated at Wiesbaden, where German officials from the Russian zone were guests at a Greater Hessian trade exhibition there, is hailed in the Soviet controlled press here as a further boost to international commerce.

This was the second, major trade deal negotiated between the Soviet and American zones. The Soviet zone has also recently

negotiated exchanges with the British and French zones. Under the new agreement the United States zone is to deliver to the Soviet, 10,000 work animals and large tonnages of hops, in exchange for deliveries of sugar, grain, potatoes, brown coal and alcohol.

No tonnage figures were given. The Mark at the military rate of exchange is valued at 10 cents (sixpence) but its value in German international commerce is reckoned considerably higher.—Associated Press.

Standings  
Standings after two rounds are: H. Ballerand 2, F. X. Sequeira 1½, R. C. Gardner, H. Knight and Col. H. M. Whitcombe 1, J. P. de Carvalho ½, E. Tausz, V. V. Kolatchoff and R. C. Danenberg 0. Results last Tuesday in the Ladder-Tournament were: R. C. Danenberg beat F. A. Fisher; R. C. Tausz beat L. A. da Costa; and H. Ballerand beat J. Reynaud.

This evening's games are: A. P. Ricci-Perreira v. L. M. Rodrigues; R. C. Danenberg v. F. X. Sequeira; Col. H. M. Whitcombe v. F. A. Fisher; H. Ballerand v. J. P. de Carvalho; and E. Tausz v. V. V. Kolatchoff.

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Melbourne, Nov. 6.  
Bernborough, Australia's champion racehorse, which broke down while racing on November 2, will be walking without any limp within a few weeks, predicts Mr. Roy Stewart, veterinary consultant to the Australian Jockey Club.

It is definite, however, that a major leg bone of the ends Bernborough's career.—Routier.

They Were Disappointing  
Sydney, Nov. 5.  
Writing in the "Sydney Morning Herald" today, W. J. O'Reilly, the former Australian bowler says: "England in the match with Victoria has shown that the Australian selectors must continue to search for opening batsmen as neither Meulenham nor Tamblin revealed anything like Test form. In fact they were very disappointing."

O'Reilly is, however, impressed with Harvey, whom he says, "played so well that Wright looked completely innocuous, even on the Melbourne wicket."

O'Reilly emphasises that the Australian selectors must choose a leg spin bowler against the English, adding that so far "Dooland of South Australia has the best claims."—Routier.

Chess  
(By RECORDER)  
The second round of the Kew Chess Club's Reserve Tournament "A" proved nearly as cataclysmic as the first, leaving Henry Ballerand in the lead with two clear points and only one other player, Gardner, who has played only one game to date, with an unbeaten and undrawn record.

The game of the evening and perhaps the best of the first two rounds of the tournament was the J. Carvalho-F. X. Sequeira encounter which saw the tournament's youngest player fully extend the most-favoured expert's lead and just miss a win on a bad Suggden's. H. Harold, W. Hughes, D. G. Wilson, M. F. Bowen, G. H. Bates, R. Hain, J. Breen-Turner, M. J. Thomas.

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## BAKSI BEATS MILLS

London, Nov. 5.  
Joe Baksi, of the United States, beat Freddie Mills, British light-heavyweight champion, who retired at the end of the sixth round of a scheduled ten round international light-heavy contest at Harringay Arena tonight.

Mills, conceding height, reach and nearly two stone in weight, opened briskly, but his punches seemed to have little effect on his opponent.

The Briton had his right eye cut in the second round and his left eye cut in the third round.

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## NAVY WIN EASILY

At Causeway Bay yesterday Royal Navy beat H. K. Signal Co. by five clear goals in the Second Division of the Football League.

This is the